The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

No New Movement of the Opposing Forces Near Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Active Preparations for Immediate Operations.

The Ferry-boats in the Roads being Heavily Armed.

Arrival of Troops from Baltimore and Annapolis.

Sailing of Gen. Butler's Expedition from Portland.

Important Arrest of a Rebel Emissary in this City.

Jeff. Davis' Message to the Rebel Congress.

Miscellaneous News from the Rebel States.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 23.

CLEARING VESSELS FOR SOUTHERN PORTS.

The question of granting clearances to vessels for Southern ports reconquered by Government, was before the Cabinet yesterday for consideration. It is understood that the matter has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for decision.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE FLOTILLA.

The President and Secretary SEWARD left at 1 o'clock to-day, in the *Mount Washington*, to visit the flotilla. They returned at a late hour this evening.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY IN MISSOURI.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD, of Missouri, has been appointed United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, in place of ASA S. JONES, removed. Mr. Jones was appointed by the present Administration, but his connection with army contracts, disclosed by the proofs before the Investigating Committee, rendered him an unfit person to prosecute in behalf of the Government the cases likely to come before the United States Courts in Missouri. Mr. BROADHEAD has been long identified with Missouri, and in the present difficulties has been active in his loyalty He was for many years State Senator, and his legal ability and integrity are undisputed.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Col. VAN RENSSALAER has been appointed Brevet Brigadier-General of the regular army JOHN GLOVER, a Colonel of Missouri Volunteer Cavalry; SYLVANUS B. HANCE, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; A. S. BAXTER, Assistant Quartermaster-General of Volunteers; and R. E. DAVIS, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; the three last named with the rank of captain.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island; HIRAM BARNEY and WM. H. ASPINWALL, of New-York, arrived yesterday.

THANKSGIVING IN WASHINGTON.

Thursday next has been set apart by the Washington authorities as a day for thanksgiving and prayer.

AN EXHIBITION BY HERMANN.

To-night a private exhibition was given by HERMANN at the White House, in the presence of the President and family, several members of the Cabinet, and some invited friends.

SERENADE TO GEN. STONEMAN.

This evening Gen. STONEMAN was serenaded at Willard's by the band of the Second Infantry, in honor of his recent marriage.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Arrival of Regiments from Baltimore and Annapolis—Preparations for some Important Movement.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 22, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 23.

Several regiments have arrived here from Baltimore and Annapolis during the last twenty-four hours, and Old Point has assumed an unusually bustling appearance. Formidable preparations are being made for active operations, the theatre of which has not been disclosed. The ferry-boats on the Roads are being heavily armed. Gen. BUTLER came on from Washington this morning, and he spent the day at Old Point, the Rip-Raps, and Newport's News. He will proceed to Baltimore to-night.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON NEWPORT'S NEWS—EXPERIMENTING WITH RIFLED CANNON—OPERATIONS BY THE REBELS AT THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD—THE STORESHIP RELEASE, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

The expected visit of the *Merrimac*, and the attack on Newport's News, are the topics of conversation. The *Merrimac* is said to be ready; and four prisoners arrived on board the storeship *Release*. I learn that the sloops-of-war *Germantown* and *Plymouth* are likewise raised and have their new masts in them. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH and the fleet around here are anxious for a visit from them, to show and follow up the merits of our navy.

Yesterday morning experiments were made on some rifled cannons at the Rip Raps, (dubbed lately Fort Calhoun,) the general result being good, and a great many of the shots landing on Sewall's Point. The storeship *Badger* likewise has a large rifled cannon on board. Her practicing every morning shows her to be of a very long range, and exceeds Sewall's Point.

We have had no flag of truce to-day, and naturally no news *via* Norfolk.

The frigate *Roanoke* is expected to go North, as soon as her new shaft is ready for her.

The hulk *Ben. Morgan* has been turned into a hospital ship, and will soon be ready for her new duties.

The storeship *Release*, Capt. DUNCAN, is ready to sail, having delivered her cargo to the *Brandywine*. She leaves to-day for Boston. This morning four prisoners were transferred to her, for conveyance to Fort Warren. Their names are JOS. CHANEY and JNO. CHANEY, DANIEL GARDNER, of Baltimore, and MICHAEL DUNNE, an Irishman. They were caught in a gale, about two weeks ago, in a fishing boat, which drifted down to the *Cumberland*, at Newport's News. Seeing that their sail would do no good, they hoisted a sort of flag of truce—and now assert that they are Union men. I suppose as soon as they came in sight of our men-of-war, their spirit of secession left, and they turned their colors.

The *Release* is loaded with invalids, and will sail shortly for Boston. Her officers are: J. M. DUNCAN, Lieutenant-commanding; E. A. Walker, Master; Benj. F. Camp, Jr., Assistant-Paymaster; A. D. Markley, Acting Assistant-Surgeon; Jno. P. Goodmanson, Wm. G. Nutting, S. Yeaton, Acting Masters; Paymaster's Clerk, C. F. Float; passenger, Chas. Hamilton, Master's Mate.

On board the *Roanoke*, a sailor (CHAS. KEEN,) was caught yesterday writing letters to rebels. Another of his companions, looking over his shoulders, read the contents, and immediately reported the traitor. He was put in irons and has likewise been transferred to the *Release*, for passage to the new asylum. This is one of the first cases which is known of a sailor's disgrace.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

The Run of the Constitution from Boston to Portland—The Departure without the Maine Troops—Incidents.

STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION, PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

The *Constitution* came to anchor near Cape Elizabeth at 1 o'clock A. M., having made the run hither from Boston under an easy head of steam. Our arrival was announced by two guns fired from the steamer, which were answered by one gun and a display of rockets from the city. For the first few hours, and until we came up with Cape Ann, we had steam only in one boiler. The wind blew fresh from the eastward, from which quarter it has prevailed for twenty-four hours, causing considerable swell, and a great many were sea-sick. The ship moved very steadily under the slow working of her powerful engine, and steered with great ease. We had on board four pilots, viz.: Capt. MORRIS, late in command of the steamer *R. B. Forbes*, assisted by Mr. COLBY, who took the steamer out of Boston harbor; Mr. COLLINS, the coast pilot; Mr. JACKSON, the Southern pilot, and Capt. DRINKWATER, for showing us the way into Portland. With this experienced corps of pilots in charge, it is needless to say we felt quite secure, though these venerable coast guides probably never before had so great a responsibility on their hands.

The scene on leaving Boston harbor was one of the most animating which has long been witnessed there. An immense crowd congregated to witness our departure, occupying all the vacant wharves where a good view could be obtained, and in response to the lively air of "Dixie," by the regimental band of the Twenty-sixth, cheered and waved their adieus enthusiastically.

As the noble ship neared Fort Independence, a party of some two hundred soldiers made their appearance and greeted us as we passed with rousing cheers, which were responded to in kind by the blue coats who crowded the deck. But Uncle Sam, in his official capacity, was too dignified to notice even the *Constitution* and his two thousands troops, either by dipping his flag, in response to that compliment from our ship, or even giving us one gun. Was it because there was'nt a major-general on board?

As the great ship began to rise and fall on the long easterly swell which rolled in from old ocean, the effect upon the soldiers was irresistibly comic. Nine-tenths of them, probably, had never experienced a sea-voyage, and hundreds had never looked upon the ocean. At first the greatest merriment prevailed, each laughing at the other's efforts to preserve his equilibrium. They "staggered to and fro," literally, "like drunken men, and were at their wits' end." Soon they grew more sober and thoughtful, and looked "blue about the gills." They saw something attractive over the *sides of the ship*, and by the time we had passed Boston Light there were, at a moderate estimate, twelve hundred of them. Oh, don't! It was a great relief. A vast quantity of strichnine whisky and Jersey lightning, which had disturbed heads and stomachs, raising innumerable rows, and creating miscellaneous mischief, was given to the sharks, though it is very doubtful if they were at all grateful for the donation. The steward sounded his supper-gong, but old Neptune's gong sounded louder than the steward's, and only a modicum of the officers came to time. Brave colonels, lieutenants and captains, who would scorn to quail before a thousand bayonets on the field, fell pale and prostrate as soon as old Neptune shook his trident at them. The change was as gratifying as it was sudden. Men who for twenty-four hours had been obstreperous, and spoiling for a fight with some one, became as quiet as lambs. They lay sprawling in every passage-way, or leaning over the rail, fore and aft, in a condition of helplessness and weakness which would have been pitiable had they been less boisterous and pugnacious in their behavior for the previous 24 hours. The stewardess was in ecstacies. They had kept her awake all the previous night, which they had rendered hideous by their unseemly noise and riot, and she would have been glad to see half of them towed in the wake of the ship, at the end of a forty-fathom line. Not anticipating so rough a time, several of the officers had taken their wives with them, for a *pleasure excursion* to Portland. It is needless to remark on the nature and extent of their disappointment.

From a cloudy and overcast sky, there was a change, near midnight, to a clear moonlight, though the wind blew very fresh, and at the time I am writing, (3 o'clock A. M.,) there are indications of a pleasant day in which to receive our troops on board. Having just returned to the ship with a dispatch for Maj. STRONG, having reference probably to the movements of the ship, (these are kept a profound secret,) I have seized a few moments to record events to the present hour, in order to send my letter by the early mail from Portland. The ship will probably not go to the dock, but receive the troops on board from a steam-tug.

FIVE O'CLOCK A. M.

A messenger has just arrived, bearing a communication from the Mayor and City Government, tendering to Major-Gen. BUTLER the hospitalities of the city. The messenger was informed that a reply would be sent at daybreak. The early bird catches the worm.

E. S.

SAILING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION, Off Cape Elizabeth, 2 A. M., Saturday, Nov. 23, *via* Portland.

The Maine Twelfth, with their baggage, were landed at sundown, and quartered in the dépôt, awaiting a decision as to whether they shall return to their original camp, go to Camp Chase at Lowell, or take a transport direct from Portland.

It is most likely that they will take the latter course.

The *Constitution* got under way at 11½ o'clock, and is now steaming out to sea with her two thousand Massachusetts and Connecticut troops only on board.

Col. JONES has sealed orders to open when twelve hours out. The weather is fine and there is good prospect of a favorable run.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed at 2 o'clock this morning without our Twelfth Regiment, owing to the lack of accommodation. The *Forest City* will follow early this morning with our regiment, having been chartered for the purpose.

THE REBEL STATES.

The Message of Jeff. Davis to the Rebel Congress.

The Separation from the North Declared to be Final.

What He Thinks of the Capture of Mason and Slidell.

The Blockade Declared to be Totally Inefficient.

No Mention Made of the Capture of Port Royal.

INDIRECT APPEALS TO THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:

The few weeks which have elapsed since your adjournment, have brought us so near the close of the year that we are now able to sum up its general results. The retrospect is such as should fill the hearts of our people with gratitude to Providence for His kind interposition in their behalf. Abundant yields have rewarded the labor of the agriculturist, while the manufacturing industry of the Confederate States was never so prosperous as now. The necessities of the times have called into existence new branches of manufactures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heretofore in operation. The means of the Confederate States for manufacturing the necessaries and comforts of life within themselves increase as the conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such military stores and munitions as are indispensable for war.

The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching Winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a lustre upon its arms, through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude. From its commencement up to the present period the war has been enlarging its proportions and expanding its boundaries, so as to include new fields. The conflict now extends from the shores of the Chesapeake to the confines of Missouri and Arizona. Yet sudden calls from the remotest points for military aid have been met with promptness enough not only to avert disaster, in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from the border. When the war commenced the enemy were possessed of certain strategetic points and strong places within the Confederate States. They greatly exceeded us in numbers, in available resources, and in the supplies necessary for war. Military establishments had been long organized, and were completed. The navy, and, for the most part, the army, once common to both, were in their possession. To meet all this we had to create not only an army in the face of war itself, but also military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field. It ought, indeed, to be a subject of gratulation, that the spirit of the volunteer, and the patriotism of the people, have enabled us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties.

A succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburgh and Belmont, has checked the wicked invasion which greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self-government and privileges of freemen. After seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy; while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven, at more than one point, to assume the defensive, and upon a fair comparison between the belligerents as to men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

Since your adjournment the people of Missouri have conducted the war, in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling. Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The Federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her right to be neutral, and have insisted upon making her a party to the war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotic character have been perpetrated upon her people. Some of her most eminent citizens have been seized, and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were their accusers, or the specific charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, their families and property, and seek a refuge in distant lands.

Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State, to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points, which would have given them great advantages in the contest—a step which was justified not only by the necessities of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State, but on the contrary it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. Proclamation was also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they were free to express their opinions. These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky if it should end in giving to her people liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will.

The army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest in which we are engaged; but the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. The naval officers, deprived to a great extent of an opportunity to make their professional skill available at sea, have served with commendable zeal and gallantry on shore and upon inland waters, further detail of which will be found in the reports of the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War.

In the transportation of the mails many difficulties have arisen, which will be found fully developed in the report of the Postmaster-General. The absorption of the ordinary means of transportation for the movement of troops and military supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling stock of railroads for the accommodation of business resulting both from military operations and the obstruction of water communication by the presence of the enemy's fleet, the failure and even refusal of contractors to comply with the terms of their agreements, the difficulties inherent in inaugurating so vast and complicated a system as that which requires postal facilities for every town and village in a territory so extended as ours, all combined to impede the best-directed efforts of the Postmaster-General, whose zeal, industry and ability have been taxed to the utmost extent. Some of these difficulties can only be overcome by time and an improved condition of the country upon the restoration of peace, but others may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited in the recommendations contained in the report of the head of that department.

The condition of the Treasury will, doubtless, be a subject of anxious inquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system already adopted has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that Treasury notes may be issued, the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitates the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied depends, again, upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable, and dues, not only to the Confederate and State Governments, but also to corporations and individuals, are payable in this medium. A large amount of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The provision that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing eight per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holder, insures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in that value need be feared, so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check on their productive energies. To this end the means of transportation from one section of our country to the other must be carefully guarded and improved; and this should be the object of anxious care on the part of the State and Confederate Governments, so far as they may have power over the subject.

We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South—one from Richmond, along the seaboard; the other through Western Virginia to New-Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about forty miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from north to south in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population, and to military resources, from which we are now, in a great measure debarred. We should increase greatly the safety and capacity of our means for transporting men and military supplies. If the constructon of the road should in the judgment of Congress, as it is in mine, be indispensable for the most successful prosecution of the war, the action of the Government will not be restrained by the Constitutional objection which would attach to a work for commercial purposes; and attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion, by giving the needful aid to the company organized for its construction and administration.

If we husband our means, and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means, whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events.

If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress; when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, so sacred to freemen; when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons upon the mere edict of a despot; when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves With such a people, we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative. The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us must be characterized as barbarous whenever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages, without giving notice to women and children, to enable them to escape, and in one instance selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually, whilst asleep and unsuspicious of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along their borders and upon our territory. Although we ought to have been admonished by these things that they were disposed to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit, yet we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition with the confessed purpose, not only to pillage, but to incite a servile war in our midst. If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine.

But not content with violating our rights under the law of nations at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the Captain of a United States ship-of-war on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of Embassy, for the most part held sacred, even amongst barbarians, by seizing our Ministers whilst under the protection and within the dominions of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government upon that ship, and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors and citizens even of the United States they could not have been arrested on a British ship, or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes. When Mr. FAULKNER, a former Minister of the United States to France, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington, to settle his accounts and fulfill all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perfidiously arrested and imprisoned in New-York, where he now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he reported to his Government was abused, and his desire to fulfill his trust to them was used to his injury.

In conducting this war we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances, offensive and defensive, abroad We have asked for a recognized place in the great family of nations; but in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are neutral amongst nations, and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law. Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that blockades to be binding must be effectual, so solemnly announced by the Great Powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties. When the Confederate States, at your last session, became a party to the declaration reaffirming this principle of international law, which has been recognized so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced. The customary law of nations is made up of their practice rather than their declarations; and, if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances, at the pleasure of those who make them, then the commerce of the world, so far from being placed under the regulation of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will. If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak, and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the evidence to be collected, which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast; and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But although we should be benefited by the enforcement of this law, so solemnly declared by the great Powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are thus daily becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. If, in this process, labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great Southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind in other channels, so as to make them rival producers instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only, or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their industry. Although it is true that the cotton supply from the Southern States could only be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system, yet it is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labor and investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to bring ruin upon all those interests of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple. For every laborer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South perhaps four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out of its use, will be forced also to change their occupations. While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world which may carry suffering to other lands as well as to our own.

In the meantime we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves. Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Advance of the Rebel Army Under McCulloch.

ROLLA, Saturday, Nov. 23.

BEN MCCULLOCH, with a large force, is now encamped between Springfield and Lebanon. His pickets extended last night over a space of fifteen miles this side of Lebanon. This is reliable.

It was rumored in camp last night that an advance of the rebel army, eight hundred strong, was at the Gasconade Bridge, about thirteen miles west of here. This, however, is not credited.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The dry-goods store of J. N. P. SHANNON was broken into and robbed, last evening, by some 20 or 30 men in soldiers' dress, and armed with revolvers and sabres. The windows and show-cases were completely demolished. Some $5,000 worth of goods were carried off.

Several drinking-saloons were demolished last night and to-day, by order of the Provost-Marshal, the proprietors having violated the proclamation forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers.

THE SAN JACINTO AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The *San Jacinto* passed Highland Light at 5 o'clock this evening, bound in.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

A SECESSION BEARER OF DISPATCHES CAUGHT, AND SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

The United States Marshal for Michigan, arrived in this City yesterday morning, by the Hudson River Railroad, having in custody Mr. CHARLES GREEN, bearer of dispatches from the rebel Commissioners in Europe. He was arrested in Detroit, while on his way to Richmond. It appears that he arrived from Europe, *vid* Quebec, and traveled as quietly as possible through Canada and Michigan up to the time of his arrest by the Marshal. Mr. GREEN is an Englishman by birth, and from fifty to fifty-five years of age. He has resided in Savannah, Ga., for the last thirty years, and has relatives living there who have taken a very active part in the rebellion against the Government. His sister, Mrs. LOW, has a son in the celebrated Black Horse Cavalry. Mr. GREEN is believed to be one of the strongest and most zealous Secessionists that has yet been caught. Soon after his arrival here yesterday he was taken in charge of officers to the Police Headquarters in Broome-street where the authorities made a brief examination of the accused and his effects. Later in the day he was conveyed to Fort Lafayette. The dispatches found upon the prisoner are of such a character as to render their publication at the present time improper.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

The following prisoners were yesterday discharged from Fort Lafayette, by orders from Washington: John Pennington, master of the prize schooner *John H. Toone*; Charles Brown, mate; Frederick C. Mensell, steward, and John Brown, C. B. Stratton, Thomas Cook, John Price, Anthony Penally, seamen. Also, L. H. Hudson, William Aymar, and Theodore Lewis, the latter claiming to be an English army officer.

Messrs. Pennington, Aymar, Brown, and Mensel, will be detained as witnesses before the Prize Commissioners.

MOVEMENTS OF PRIVATEERS.

The bark *T. Cushing*, of Boston, which arrived at this port, yesterday, from Pernambuco which port she left Oct. 15, reports that when in lat 12 lon. 45, she saw a fore and aft schooner, painted black with a white streak, and carrying a long pivot gun, and a large number of men on deck. She kept away to board the *T. Cushing*, but the wind springing up, the privateer was soon left far astern. The brig *Lucy Darling*, also arrived yesterday, also reports that a wrecking schooner arrived at Nassau, from Abacoa the Captain of which states that a privateer, carrying one large gun amidships, arrived at Abacoa, Nov. 1, for wood and water, with which she was supplied and sailed from there Nov. 4.

The bark *Hannibal*, from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 10, reports that while off Cape Frio, Nov. 12, saw a steamer bound West, showing no colors, and supposed from her appearance to be the privateer *Sumter*.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Comments on the Message of Jeff. Davis.

Frightful Mortality among the Rebel Troops.

The Campaign in Western Virginia Abandoned.

Panic Caused by the Capture of Port Royal.

Comments on the Great Expedition by Rebel Papers.

NEWS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The Richmond *Whig*, in commenting on the message of President DAVIS, says:

"We are two people from this time forward. We are aware the Yankees are determined not to quit us happen what may. If they cannot conquer us their calculation is that they will be conquered by us, and they have made up their minds to submit tamely to their fate. Well, if we must, we must, though we shall have a great aversion to the task. Our choice is, after drubbing them soundly, and making them pay the expenses of the war, to turn them loose upon themselves, a prey to their own vile passions."

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain dispatches from the Confederate army, the substance of which is as follows:

The small-pox, a violent type of the typhoid fever, and the black measles, were prevailing with frightful mortality among the Confederate troops near Bowling Green, Ky. Large numbers were dying daily.

Gen. FLOYD's army has fallen back four miles south of Raleigh Court House, and the National troops had been largely reinforced.

Gen. LEE's command has retired to Meadow Bluff.

The Confederates report two killed and several captured in a skirmish during the past week in Western Virginia.

The roads are in bad condition, making it difficult to obtain supplies.

A dispatch from Manassas, in relation to the skirmish near Falls Church, within the past week, acknowledges two killed and three wounded. They claim to have taken ten prisoners and killed five Nationals.

The Richmond *Whig* announces the death of JNO. N. HUGHES, a delegate to the State Convention from Randolph, who was killed in the battle of Rich Mountain.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Wednesday, confirms the report that the rebel Col. CROGHAN was killed in the recent engagement between FLOYD and ROSECRANS.

A dispatch from Charleston, dated Nov. 17, says:

"The unexpected failure of our shore batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels, has sadly shaken the popular confidence in the efficiency of our guns against the monster frigates and iron-clad gunboats, which they may have again to encounter, and now so alarmed are many of the sordid souls that infest all the Southern cities that the effect may already be seen in the lengthening of freight trains which leave almost hourly for the interior.

In Savannah the panic is even more general and decided, whole neighborhoods having been suddenly left deserted by the exodus of the wives and children of those who are in arms at Fort Pulaski and the batteries on the Savannah River."

THE REBEL PRESS ON THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

ANOTHER HATTERAS AFFAIR.

Somehow or other things seem to be out of joint on the coasts of the Carolinas. The only successes the enemy has met with have been there. The telegraph announces that the Federal armada has taken our batteries at the entrance of Port Royal, and hoisted his flag over them. Here is a lick back; and although we can hardly expect an uninterrupted series of victories everywhere, we had supposed that sufficient notice had been given us by the enemy to cause us to have had the two best harbors on the Atlantic coast placed in such a state of defence as to defy assault, especially since they are located so near the important towns of Charleston and Savannah. But the enemy will make little by his victory. He cannot leave his vessels with safety; and if it was his object to "open a cotton port," he may as well have been asleep. We do not believe he will get fifty bales by the operation.

He will awake from this hallucination of getting cotton by taking temporary batteries at the entrance to inlets or harbors in due time. Undoubtedly the bay at the entrance of Broad River will be of advantage to him as a place of refuge for his vessels from storms. Beyond this, the victory, such as it is, will be of no great importance to him unless it should serve to revive his spirits, and for something to do this he stands greatly in need. New-York will of course be illuminated over the success, and there will be a general jubilee throughout Lincolndom—unless Columbus, in Kentucky, should serve to abate the general exuberance. We by no means wish to underrate our loss. It is greatly to be regretted, and we trust we shall be spared any repetition of this Hatteras No. 2.

Fort Walker is a sand battery that has been thrown up within the past few months, and had an armament of eighteen guns, one of which was one of the large English rifled 84-pounders brought out by the *Bermuda*. This gun, it seems by the dispatches, was dismounted early in the action. The battery at Bird's Point is located near the village of Port Royal, and about five miles above Hilton Head, but on the opposite side of the Sound. These are the batteries which are reported as having been captured. We learn from good authority that *there are two remaining batteries which the enemy will have to silence before he can either take Beaufort or go up the river far enough to seize the Savannah and Charleston Railroad.*

From the New-Orleans True Delta.

THE ARMADA.

As fully as it was in our power to give it, we laid before our readers in our morning issue the details and generals pertaining to the enormous fleet and large army LINCOLN has ostensibly dispatched for the conquest of the Cotton States, but really, it seems to us, to make a diversion by which his army on the Potomac may be relieved, now that he knows the *Southern election is over and no impediment, natural or created, for the purpose can further be interposed to Gen. Beauregard's vigorous prosecution of the war.* That his soldiers still occupy their Virginia camps; that Maryland is still prostrate, but not dejected, at his feet: that a fleet, exceeding in numbers of armed steamers and formidable preparations for land operations any ever before sent upon a hostile errand, is attacking our batteries and forcing our harbors: LINCOLN may from his heart return daily thanks to *the paralyzing influence and supremacy of the officials at Richmond*, who had other ideas to subserve than those the single-hearted and loyal BEAUREGARD contemplated when, if let alone, he would have cleared Virginia of the black republican legions, occupied Washington, and restored Maryland to the South. Let us, however, endeavor to forget all this, and in imitation of our own patriotic Creole soldier, think at this time only of what our country requires of us, irrespective of office-hunters or office-holders or their camarilla. The Armada has made its first demonstration. It has (so says the telegraph) successfully forced our batteries at Port Royal, and passed into the possession of the interior bay, in defiance of our resistance. It is not extravagant then, to suppose that, by this time, the blood of many Southern men has been spilled while defending their homes, their families and their country; and that, before many days, battles more serious in their immediate and future consequences than any yet fought, will have been determined on the soil of Georgia or Carolina. *If the enemy has any success there, it will not be long before other expeditions, stimulated by it, will be on their way further South*, and the letter of SEWARD to SHERMAN, the commander of the expedition, which we also published this morning, can leave no doubt as to the character of the war about to be made upon us. That politician so thinly disguises his instructions touching the arming of the slave population against their masters, thus inciting them to servile war, that the dullest comprehension must gather his intention and comprehend his great purpose; therefore, everything possible for us to do to aid in the expulsion of the foe who has landed at Port Royal, should be immediately undertaken before it is too late. The wretched administration of our affairs, which has left us helpless on the ocean, without the least means of crippling the enemy's commerce, or cutting off his transport and supply ships, we cannot sufficiently deplore; we are still, however, invincible on land, and

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Another Report of its Doings—The Voyage down the Coast—Incidents of the Great Storm—The Arrival off Port Royal—Preliminary Movements—Graphic Description of the Bombardment—Flight of the Enemy.

[The following letter from one of our correspondents, who accompanied the Great Expedition to Port Royal, reached us when our columns were too crowded to permit its prompt publication. Although it gives no facts not already known through the copious correspondence we have already published, it presents so graphic a narrative of the expedition, that it will still be read with interest.—ED. TIMES.]

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, OFF PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

We lay in Hampton Roads more than a week, arriving there on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, and not weighing anchor until Monday, the 28th ult. The time, however, was not ill spent, though the delay was vexatious. The getting aboard of the troops which were expected to join the expedition at that point; the disembarkation of an entire brigade; the more complete fitting out of the various vessels with coal and water, accounted for the various postponements of the day of sailing, or fully occupied the time placed at the disposal of the naval and military commanders by reason of these postponements. Stormy weather delayed us a day or two longer even after the preparations were complete, and a not unnatural unwillingness of those in command to commence such an enterprise on a Sunday may have occasioned the very last postponement. But on Monday, the 28th of October, at about 11 o'clock A. M., the fleet got under sail.

The day was superb and the great entrance into Chesapeake Bay and the James River was the background for one of the most magnificent pictures. I have already furnished you with lists of the vessels and their complements engaged in this expedition, and need not now repeat the catalogue. Twenty-six vessels of war, headed by the *Wabash*, formed the convoy, while the military portion of the armament was conveyed on twenty-nine transports; tugs and ferry boats also accompanied, some of them looking too insignificant to be of much consequence in an undertaking of so much magnitude, but in reality quite as important as some more pretentious craft. The use to be made in a landing, of ferryboats and such like, was fully demonstrated in the rehearsal of a debarkation which took place at Fortress Monroe; and for the purposes of carrying messages from the greater vessels, or hastily transporting a General and his Aids, the little tugs will, doubtless, prove invaluable. It is hardly worth while to recapitulate the position of the various troops, of whom fifteen regiments are aboard the various vessels. The ships steamed along the entrance finely, taking up each her position in line to which it had been assigned. The *Wabash*, having on board both Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN, seemed to lead, and the three separate divisions followed in her wake, each under the command of a Brigadier-General. The war-vessels were mostly on the outside. The lighthouse and Cape Henry were reached in an hour or more from the time of starting, and the great fleet sailed gallantly out to sea. So proud an armament has not often marched along the ocean as this triple procession, stretching out its mighty length, flaunting its colors, and steaming with a rapidity unknown to naval armaments till within the last decade. The suspicious weather seemed an omen of the same character as that afforded in Chesapeake Bay, where, as our downward sail from Annapolis, a large eagle lighted on the steamer *Atlantic*, flapped its wings, and, to the superstitious, furnished an augury of that success we all hope for so earnestly.

The fleet kept together admirably for a day or more, and the comparatively smooth sea scarcely disturbed the stomachs of the thousands who were on board ship for the first time in their lives; but after 24 hours had passed, symptoms of mutiny in this last matter were evident; and by Wednesday morning seven or eight hundred people aboard the *Atlantic* were about as miserable as any equal number of human beings in the world. Even the rebels could hardly have wished worse pangs to the sea-sick than the poor wretches endured. The miseries of transport life cannot be altogether imagined by the most vivid fancy, unless one has undergone them. Eleven hundred soldiers are bunked below deck in the forward part of this ship, and although the Third New-Hampshire Regiment is undoubtedly one of the most docile and cleanly and best disciplined in the entire service, it is impossible even in fair weather to huddle so many men together, to oblige them, to eat and sleep and cook in a space so comparatively confined, without every one on board suffering the consequences. A piece of the quarter-deck was indeed reserved for the ship and regimental officers, the Staff of Gen. SHERMAN and a score of civilians attached in various capacities to the expedition. The cabin and dining saloons also were occupied exclusively by those last and their luggage; but the luggage filled up the cabin; the state-room berths were insufficient to accommodate all who claimed them, and at night the floors are covered with sleepers. The odors arising from this mass of humanity were not health-inspiring, although every possible care was taken by all whose duty it was to care, for the preservation of health and cleanliness. The men swarmed over on to portions of the decks and gangways not strictly allotted to them; various squads of regulars, the band, or the guard were allowed and obliged to be stationed in all parts of the ship. Some were bunked in the surf-boats, some under canvas-sheets on deck; others lay entirely exposed; and when a thousand were eating, the operation was more necessary than gratifying to either those who shared or witnessed it.

If these discomforts were so numerous in the start, they did not diminish in the sequel; the longer we were on board the more they became aggravated, and we had been on shipboard two weeks before leaving Fortress Monroe; so we fully appreciated all our annoyances. If those in the after-part of the ship suffered so much, one can imagine the condition of the privates under the forward decks. However, all was nothing until bad weather came, and the miseries of sea-sickness fell upon the regiment. Any one who knows how the ordinary odors of a ship affect the nerves of sight and smell, when suffering from the most abominable and disgusting of disorders, can need no description of the enhancement of these sensations on a transport. The sights and sounds and smells and qualms are quite beyond description. All these things make transport life infinitely harder to endure than the utmost hardships of a camp. I have known something of those last, and pronounce them not comparable with those our soldiers are called upon to endure at sea. Let this be remembered, in allotting to those concerned in this expedition their due share of credit. Very much has been said about what soldiers in camp or on the march, endure; but in camp, or on the march, there is always occupation and often excitement to break the tedious monotony. On shipboard there is no such relief, while the actual sufferings are, to say the least, greater than most of our troops are called upon to undergo on land. Those on the *Atlantic* underwent all the monotony and all their sufferings manfully, grumbling a little, of course, and thus giving vent to some of their feeling, but were always obedient, and generally cheerful.

On Wednesday and Thursday the agonies of sea-sickness were at their height, but on Thursday night quite a different sensation was superadded. On that night occurred one of the hardest storms that any of the officers of this ship had known in years. Before nightfall the *Atlantic* was separated by violent winds from most of the fleet, for the beautiful order of sailing hitherto preserved was quite broken up, the long lines of ships dispersed, and, instead of the procession that had careered so gaily over the waves, there was only to be seen here and there, through the clouds that hung close to the sea, a straggling vessel fighting with the winds. The sea rose rapidly, and at sundown the gale was not only terrific to a landsman, but one that caused anxiety even to the sailors. These, perhaps, had little actual apprehension for the *Atlantic* and vessels of equal calibre, which had been tested in the severest storms of the Atlantic Ocean, and were staunch in themselves, as well as commanded by some of the most skilful sailing-masters in the world; but there were in this expedition numerous craft but ill adapted for such emergencies as these. The greatest anxiety was felt for the little tugs, the steam ferryboats, and even for the gunboats. The *Illinois*, too, it was reported, had lost her smoke-stack; so injury might be anticipated even for the larger ships.

At about sundown the gunboat *Isaac P. Smith* came alongside the *Atlantic*, and seemed in great danger, and Capt. ELDRIDGE endeavored to assist her; justly considering that his duty was not only to those on board his own ship, but also extended to succoring any member of the fleet. Soon after the waves became immense; the ship tossed from one to another with fearful lurches; the wind, so much more terrible even than the sea, because it is the master of the sea, occasioning and aggravating its wildest rage, roared in a way ominous to those who could interpret its language. The creaking of the ship's timbers, the rolling from side to side as she fell at times into the trough of the sea, the prodigious blows she sometimes received from a wave huge and heavier than the rest, and the inundation that came pouring over her decks when she shipped a sea, announced to all on board the violence of the storm. Hitherto many had attempted to lounge in the cabins or play at cards, but this now became impossible; those who had gone to their berths were in many instances rolled out violently upon the floor; immense articles of furniture, sofas, trunks, huge iron safes were rolled around the cabins, and finally a great wave broke open the stern lights, and a volume of water came pouring in. The dead lights had not been set in, but the difficulty was soon obviated; mattresses were stuffed into the apertures, the carpenter called to nail boards across them, and the only damage occasioned was by the drenching of garments and persons some received as the water poured into the state-rooms nearly a foot deep, and the fright that others got who were wakened by the sight and sound of a torrent of salt sea rushing inside of the ship.

At about 9 or 10 o'clock the gale was at its height. The sky was perfectly dark, but fortunately no fog or mist prevailed. The waves at this time were tremendous; some as high as the mast-head of the *Atlantic*, occasioned even the ship's officers anxiety; an immense one that burst only a few feet from the ship's sides would, it was said, have come very near staving her in had it struck the vessel; but from this disaster, we were fortunately saved. The regiment, meanwhile, remained calm; at least if alarmed they made no demonstration; a very fortunate circumstance, for a panic occurring among the thousand in their ranks might have proved an infinite catastrophe. In the cabins all attempt at sleeping was for a while abandoned; nearly everybody left the lower cabin, which was hot and close and drenching wet, and paddled in the dining saloon on deck. Here they attempted to lie on the iron sofas, but were often overturned on the floor, sofas and all. During the entire night the storm continued; wave after wave passed over the ship; the wind roared furiously, and the rolling, and turning, and tossing of the vessel, occasioned by far the greatest amount of positive discomfort I ever experienced. Knots of civilians or officers discussed the probability of our weathering the storm, some of them talking in desponding style even about the *Atlantic*, but most feeling and expressing the liveliest anxiety relative to the safety of the fleet. The hope that the expedition would get together again without entering Hampton Roads, was abandoned by landsmen; and even the ship's officers were anything but confident. We fancied how we should feel sailing back past Cape Henry, and in sight again of Fortress Monroe, having accomplished nothing; we recollected the fate of the Spanish Armada; we thought how the Southerners would pronounce the storm an interference of Providence, and the London *Times* would proclaim that even the elements were in favor of recognizing Southern independence. We thought of the gloom that would be cast over the entire North, and the gloom that fell upon us was at least equal to the physical darkness in which we were enveloped.

By four o'clock it was possible to lay on a bench or sofa, and by dint of holding on tightly, to remain there, and after awhile the worst violence of the storm seemed to have abated. An hour or two of sleep was snatched by some lucky ones, and at daylight the miserable crowd were able to distinguish patches of the sky through thick clouds. All day long a storm continued, that but for the more actual dangers of the night before, we should have called and considered prodigious. Here and there a sail might at long intervals be detected, but the great expedition seemed definitely scattered. The little gunboat we had been obliged to leave at the height of the storm, to shift for itself, there being imminent danger of its dashing up against our sides. The *Atlantic* at 12 M. was discovered to have made twenty-seven miles during the previous twenty-four hours; in most of that time she had been under a small head of steam—just sufficient to render her more manageable. It was discovered that we were about 130 miles to the northwest of Port Royal, and the gale we had encountered was one of those for which the Carolina coast is proverbial. During its height we were about thirty miles from shore. All day there was felt the greatest anxiety, lest it should not have spent its violence, so that the wind might turn around and give us a blow from another direction. That from which we had suffered was a southeasterly and easterly wind, and we at the time had been in the Gulf Stream, where it is not uncommon for these winds to turn around to the northwest, and last quite as long as when blowing from an opposite direction. So we did not attempt to travel very fast toward the place of rendezvous, but spent the day in steaming around, to look up what we feared might prove only the remnants of the fleet. Remnants were indeed all we were destined very soon to discover. The *Mayflower* (a small steamboat) smashed in her wheel-house, and was picked up and towed for part of the day, but the *Governor*, a steamboat about fit for the North River, was said to be lost; the *Wabash* was seen almost as soon as daylight allowed, for the *Atlantic* was not out of position all night, despite the storm. Signals from the *Wabash* gave Capt. ELDRIDGE directions to look up the other portion of the fleet; and as before the storm she had gone as much as sixty miles a day out of her way looking up the stragglers, so she was again sent on special duty, but not with so good success. Gunboats and steamers were indeed rescued, and by night we ascertained that enough of the fleet had weathered the storm to insure our attempting to rendezvous, but absolute certainty about many of the finest vessels could not be acquired. The Commodore, however, recognized very fully the exertions of Capt. ELDRIDGE, and telegraphed acknowledgments of the efficiency of his services, stating that the *Mayflower* had been saved and other absolute assistance rendered by his efforts; a compliment which all on board the *Atlantic* were quite ready to echo; seamen and soldiers and civilians being willing to testify to the constant devotion of the master and his unceasing care and watchfulness.

Another day, Sunday, Nov. 3, was spent almost on the same spot; other vessels being occasionally caught sight of, sometimes a gunboat, sometimes a transport, but no special progress was made in discovering the fate of individual vessels. Time, however, must be allowed for the collection of so large and so various a fleet, and though it has been tedious lying here, there has been nothing else to do! This morning, Nov. 4, the sea is as smooth as in New-York harbor, the sky as genial as one would expect off South Carolina in June, instead of November, and thirteen or fourteen sail may be discovered from the quarter-deck. What else may be discovered, is a long line of low shore to the westward, not more than fifteen miles away; badly wooded islands, apparently, and it is very generally known that we are to rendezvous here, waiting for the various vessels to arrive. The secret of our destination is out. Port Royal is the object at which we are to aim. Messages from the *Wabash*, which lies close at hand, are frequently telegraphed; tug-boats begin again to ply as they did in Hampton and Annapolis Roads, and are summoned to the headquarters of the General. Officers put on their swords, and the fact of our arrival off the entrance to Beaufort or Port Royal Island, sends a thrill of excitement through every man on board.

The object to be attained in attacking and capturing Beaufort is probably not its formation of a base of future operations, but of a naval dépôt. There have never been any fortifications at this spot, and unless some have been thrown up since the outbreak of the war, the debarkation can be accomplished without great difficulty. In case of a disputed landing, the gunboats and the larger vessels can, it is hoped, effectually cover our troops, and intrenchments will be immediately thrown up. It is believed that to nearly every other exposed point on the Southern coast the attention of the rebels has been more definitely attracted than toward Beaufort, and the latest intelligence received before our departure was, that no reinforcements had been sent thither. The secret of our destination has, it is trusted, been well kept, and we may hope to accomplish a landing and gain a foothold without encountering any serious obstacle. If it should be otherwise, every preparation has been made for the emergency; officers of ordnance, engineers, surgeons are all on hand, ready with their earliest services, and whatever occurs, those services will be in immediate demand; for distant as Beaufort is, not sixty miles from either Charleston or Savannah, it cannot be supposed that this foothold we may reasonably hope to acquire, we shall be allowed to retain undisturbed. A speedy attack must follow, even if circumstances eventuate in our safe and bloodless landing. The soil of Carolina cannot be "polluted" by the Yankees, and that so near the stronghold of secession, the very cradle and capital of treason, without a prodigious effort being made to oust us. It will be time enough, however, for us to talk about being ousted after we have thrust ourselves into possession. I trust ere long to have to recount the particulars of a victorious entrance—the first during the war—of Federal troops upon rebellious soil, south of what have been called the Border States.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Yesterday was signalized by the first triumph of the National arms in any of the extreme Southern States, since the outbreak of the rebellion. Yesterday the Stars and Stripes were raised in South Carolina, and the insolent Secession flag was taken down in the very State where it first was planted. It is not yet seven months since the fall of Sumter, and the most important harbor on the Southern coast is in our hands. Port Royal lies about thirty miles from Savannah, and forty or thereabouts from Charleston. It is at the mouth of the Broad River, and the embouchure of the Beaufort River also occurs at nearly he same point, being separated from that of the Broad only by Paris Island. A sort of triangular bay is formed by the two headlands and the foot of this island. The southern headland is called Hilton Head, the northern, Bay Point; the distance between them is 2 miles and 7-10ths; within lies Port Royal. Beaufort is a town of 2,000 inhabitants, some eight or ten miles up the river of the same name, and fifteen miles beyond it is the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. There is besides a water communication from Port Royal, inside the coast, with both these important towns. On Hilton Head and on Bay Point the rebels had erected batteries; the former was one of 21 guns; the strength of the latter has not yet been definitely ascertained. The Fort on Hilton Head was called Fort Walker, and was under command of Brig.-Gen. DRAYTON; he had about 1,300 men, 800 of whom were infantry; the others, artillerymen, had been sent him since the arrival of our fleet on Nov. 3.

On Sunday morning, after the great storm of Friday and Saturday, the fleet began to make its appearance outside of the harbor, but important portions of it were lacking for several days. Seven transports have not been heard of at all, or are known to be lost. The greatest anxiety was felt for the *Great Republic* and, until Nov. 7, for the *Ocean Express*. Upon the arrival of this last named vessel the fate of the entire expedition might have hinged, as she carried ordnance and gun-carriages; her loss would have been a loss of 100 cannon. It was impossible to proceed without her. She was not certain to have been saved until yesterday morning. Other disasters occurred to individual vessels, such as the losing of guns, the staving in of bows, the cutting away of masts, but by Monday night last a greater concourse of armed ships and transports was gathered off Port Royal than was ever included in any armament seen on this continent. On Monday afternoon some gunboats were dispatched up to the shore on reconnoitering parties, to set buoys, make soundings, and, if possible, discover what defences, if any, existed. No fort had been established here previous to the war, and our Government had no information of what had been done since. A little gunboat came out into the bay from the inland waters on Monday, and fired upon our foremost ships; the fire was returned, and three other rebel boats came out. They were simply steamers, and had been used in the inland trade between Charleston and Savannah. One of them carried a Commodore's pennant, and it is supposed that Commodore TATNALL was aboard. A brisk firing between these four steamers and seven of our gunboats was kept up for an hour or more, but finally the rebels withdrew. No damage was done to us, and none seemed to have been received by the enemy.

Next morning Gen. SHERMAN, accompanied by his Staff, went on a reconnoissance on the gunboat *Mercury*, which carried but one gun—the other that completed her original armament having been lost in the storm of last week. The reconnoissance lasted several hours, and ascertained the existence of the two shore batteries, and the fact of their great importance. The gunboats, both rebel and National, which had been firing the day before, were again in the harbor, and the scene of the previous day was renewed, but apparently with the same results. The rebels kept out of range, and the Nationals were as yet too unfamiliar with the waters to venture far beyond the headlands of the bay. It was ascertained by this reconnoissance that Hilton Head, the lower headland, was that which should be first attacked, and accordingly a plan was formed. Com. DUPONT, with his vessels of war, was first to silence the battery placed nearly at the extremity of the point, and afterwards to cover the troops which should be immediately thereupon landed from the transports. Intrenchments were then to be thrown up, still under cover of the navy; after which the army professed itself ready to defy the entire South. It was arranged that the attack should be begun on Tuesday afternoon, and the *Wabash* and other war vessels were got ready for immediate action. Gen. SHERMAN transferred his headquarters from the great frigate to the great steamer *Atlantic*, which had been his original flag-ship, and the *Wabash* sailed down into the bay. She was, however, obliged to wait for the tide before crossing the bar, and thus delayed until nearly 4 o'clock, after which she got aground, so that the action could not be commenced on that day. Next day, the absence of the *Ocean Express* rendered it advisable to still further postpone the bombardment, and it was not until that vessel was seen in the offing on Thursday morning that the fighting actually commenced.

Thursday was warm and bland as a day in September; the waters were as calm as in Tappan Zee; there was no wind, and early in the morning the navy got into line. The *Wabash* led the way, the *Susquehannah* came next, then the *Mohican*, then the *Seminole*, and afterwards the gunboats. The peculiarities of the channel obliged the large ships first to go up the bay, and then return, before they were able to fire, and it was about 9¾ o'clock when the action was begun by a shot from the batteries on Hilton Head. This was immediately answered by one from the *Wabash*, after which the firing became general. Fifteen or sixteen guns from the shore kept up an almost uninterrupted fire, being managed with skill, and served with great celerity. The men in the batteries could be distinctly seen through glasses on board the transports. During the first part of the action, all the gunboats were not engaged, but towards the last, seventeen ships of war were firing away at once on Fort Walker. The batteries on the opposite point occasionally opened fire, but were not effective; they, however, received immediate attention from those in the fleet whose guns could be brought into range. The rebel steamers that had been so saucy the two or three previous days did not think it advisable to run into the very jaws of destruction, and though they were visible in the background, watching the progress of the fight, they kept at a respectable distance.

The firing, at first, was not accurate on either side; shot and shell fell wide of the mark; but after a while both parties go better range and the practice was excellent. The rebels were very manly, and answered back for an hour and half before any signs of giving out were manifest. Their resistance was indeed surprising; but after the *Wabash* had made two of the rounds I have described, as many as four or five of the guns in the battery could be seen to be dismounted; indeed, the whole sight was in full view from the upper decks of the transports, all of which crowded down to within four miles of the battle. Men could be seen to fall at their guns; the very spot where a shell struck was visible; for the fortifications, though so admirable, were yet only earthworks. A pause in the fight necessarily occurred while the *Wabash* withdrew to get again into position, on account of the channel, and allowed both parties breathing time; but sometimes the gunboats were merciless and kept up an unintermitting fire. The fire of the *Wabash* after the first round, became perfectly terrific; sometimes twenty shells could be observed bursting at once over the fort, when a perfect cloud of smoke and dust almost obscured the entire space. At other times the cloud would clear away and a perfect view of the guns still in position, of the one or two houses in the fort, and the encampment inside, was obtained. The shot fired from the fort could not so readily be watched as those from the ships; still occasional shells were seen to explode over our vessels. After two hours and a half or three hours, the fire from the batteries began perceptibly to slacken, and the damage wrought in it was very visible; still the rebels kept up their cannonading till after 2 o'clock, and not until the *Wabash* made her final turn in the stream preparatory to another broadside, did they run up the white flag. A messenger was immediately sent ashore from his flag-ship, by Com. DUPONT, and at a quarter of three the Stars and Stripes were waving over Fort Walker.

The enemy had deserted the fort, leaving apparently in the utmost eagerness. A perfect stampede seemed to have occurred; clothing, food, even side-arms, were all left. The tents remained entire, not a gun was spiked, some of the wounded were left in the hospital, and all the stores have fallen into our hands. They saved simply themselves, and such arms as they snatched up in their flight. They took to the woods; and Commodore DUPONT, with Capt. C. R. R. RODGERS, of the *Wabash*, came ashore to take possession. They found the battery very much injured, but still a number of serviceable guns; the Rhode Island Battery, under Capt. HAMILTON, was, I believe, the next to land after the marines and sailors, who, having won the fight, had a right to the earliest honors. The scene of havoc was remarkable; shells had knocked great guns to pieces, smashed in houses, and the beach was strewn with fragments; dead mules and horses were lying around, but apparently most of the killed and wounded soldiers were carried off in the retreat. Only six or seven bodies were found on Thursday night. This morning, I hear of twenty more. Those discovered were buried immediately, a chaplain reading the Episcopal service over their remains.

The sailors and troops who first landed had abundance of plunder—costly side-arms, dressing-cases, gold watches. The clothes of the officers lay around in abundance. The regiments under Cols. WAGNER and HEYWOOD, of Charleston, were evidently officered by the secession chivalry. Champagne wines, and rare old Maderias were found, and abundance of brandies, whiskeys and tobacco. The clothing was excellent, and very few regiments in the Northern armies have been better supplied in every respect than those of the rebels appear to have been. It was sad to see the dinners yet remaining on the board, to which the victors sat down, and to watch the letters and papers of those who, a few hours ago, were at home here, torn open and read by strangers and enemies. There was, however, but little time for sentiment, for, as the place had not been surrendered, the enemy might return. The whole retreat might be a ruse to get our troops on shore, when the navy could not fire at the battery, and then the rebels might rush on in force. So the first thing was not to plunder nor to moralize, but to station sentries and send out scouts.

However, time proved that the foe had really retreated. A few prisoners were found in the hospital, who gave vivid accounts of the terrors of the bombardment, and left no doubt that the Secessionists had been seized by a panic. Before dark the debarkation of the National troops began; Gen. WRIGHT's Brigade came ashore from the transports in surf-boats and small boats from the large ships; these were manned by crews afforded by Commodore DUPONT, and the landing was effected in admirable order. The sea was so smooth that the greatest difficulty was obviated, and no attack from hostile forces interfered with the complete success of the movement. The shallowness of the water obliged the boats to remain a hundred yards from shore, and the men waded through one or two feet of water to an excellent beach, where they formed, and after climbing up a brink some ten or twelve feet high, found themselves within the encampment. Only one brigade was landed, that being deemed amply sufficient to resist any attack that might be made.

This morning, it was intended to attack the batteries on the opposite shore; but yesterday's expedition did as much to insure its success as preparations could; they were complete; and they are owing, in a very great measure, to the incessant cares of the Chief of the Quartermaster's Department, Capt. R. SAXTON, of Gen. SHERMAN's Staff. One circumstance will indicate the judgment and anxiety he has bestowed upon the duties that have devolved upon him. In the great storm of Friday last, one of the most violent known here in years, and in which at least seven of our ships were lost, no vessel went down which Capt. SAXTON had employed. The public should know how much is due to the efficacy of this officer.

In the planning and executing of particular movements, events show for themselves. It is needless to talk about the wisdom which is approved by success. That Port Royal is ours is the result of the combined skill and prudence of the plan of attack, and the energy and bravery of those who executed that plan. The navy has again proven its inestimable importance in this war. That portion of the army established here will, doubtless, emulate all that has been done on shipboard.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

Another Description of the Great Military Pageant of Tuesday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

Can you recollect back when *Lady Suffolk*, peerless above all others, and yet unmatched in all the great qualities that constitute a good beast and true, was in her prime? Can you recall the later days when *Flora Temple* was doing her miles within the teens, and how the broad highways that led past Brooklyn down to the old Union Course, were one huge length of a mixed *cortége* that no pen could picture, and no imagination conjure up? Are you reminded of the inconceivable forms and varieties of the genus vehicle and the tribe horse that used to "turn out" on those grand old occasions, when sporting was genteel, and sinew and blood was put upon its best exhibit for the gratification of a higher sense than the jockey's lust of gain? How the trim tandems, as light and fragile as a coquette's reputation—the stout carts with their load of "bo-hoy's"—the overshadowing omnibuses, their vast internals crowded with a miscellaneous collection of smart clerks and saving tradesmen—the family carriages, with their liveried footmen, their gay beauties and their anxious papas—the trotting sulkies, the spruce-beer carryalls, and the gingerbread rockaways, and the sprinklings, here and there, of plain farmers' wagons—how all these used to go jostling and crowding through clouds of dust, and an infinitude of jests and volleys of oaths, and shouts of laughter, and cries of vexation, down to the portals of the course, and how persistently and systematically the gate-tender used to bring, not order, but quarters and halves out of all this chaos? You remember, too, do you not, how some were early, and some were inevitably late, and how few struck just upon the exact hour, that neither kept them tarrying for the sport, nor disappointed them of the home-stretch? You conjure up—of course you do—how some, like the wise virgins, came down with full hampers of sparkling Moselle, and cooling claret, and appetizing salads, and hearty rounds of marbleized beef? And feelingly you reflect back, and have visions of certain other counterparts of the foolish virgins (How could virgins be foolish? That parable always puzzles me with that query,) who went out without so much as a flask of rye, or a flake of sea-biscuit? And you see now, don't you, the helter-skelter of the crowding home, some with a sense of an aching head, and some with painful misgivings of neglected duties, and some with premonitions of family rows and disturbed households, and of the few poor fellows whose vocation it was to go through all this pandemonium of clashing contrasts, and come back cool and collected to their gas-illuminated stalls to daguerreotype for the morning edition the living panorama of the day before, so that each actor should recognize himself in the scene, and that the grand public of non-spectators should read, and in their workshops and bank-parlors, and attics and basements, know as much, or more, of what had been done yesterday, as those who had enjoyed its pleasures, or endured its fatigues?

If you can conjure up these by-gones, you needed not to have been in Washington, or crossing the bridges and ferries of the Potomac, or along the pikes of Virginia, to have before you the conditions precedent to the Grand Review of yesterday. But, stop. I had forgotten that you have not, like myself, been acclimated to the presence of armed men, and the paraphernalia of an army of occupation, besieged and intrenched. You must add these to your recollections. You must put in a goodly quota of "parapets" and "stops," and "embrasures" and "rifle-pits," and "breastworks" and "bristling bayonets,' and great black cannon, and the people and crowd all with legions of sturdy, sun-browned men. You must "draw in" with your memory's pencil, galloping officers—horse and rider alike impetuous and reckless—and you must see, stretching away as far as the dim horizon, the never-absent train of wagons that are always rolling about the highways, creaking and crashing with their heavy burdens of barrels and boxes, and shot and shell, and the other facilities of war, and then you have the picture, in all its "entireness," as a friend expresses it.

I have been riding all the night—I cannot say "fast and furious." Had left New-York on purpose to see this sight of a lifetime—had failed to connect (did they ever connect?) at Baltimore, and so came into Washington at the eastern entrance, just as the vast crowd was endeavoring to find egress westward over Long Bridge. My coming, late as it was, was all too soon for the clever fellow who had taken the responsibility to order "*Charley* and the buggy," and who, in another half minute, would have been going a two-forty pace up Fourteenth-street, for the better-half of himself that was waiting, bonneted and shawled, in anxious anticipation. It was ungallant and not just the thing to take advantage of the readiness of my friend, tendering him the option of going himself, or letting me have the pleasure of the better company that was bonneted and shawled, and expectant. I don't believe he told altogether the truth when he said "she don't care." It was not heartily said, and I am but a poor reader of the human face if there was not a strong shade of disappointment darkening his countenance as he dropped into the vacant seat, and, with a spring, *Charley* took the rein and the road to the Bridge. Late as I thought myself, I was in plenty of company. All the avenues leading to the Bridge, and the Long Bridge itself were crowded with vehicles, "all motionless and still." One of the cumbrous army wagons was at the other end, coming in the wrong direction, with an uncivil driver or a baulky team—or both. Of course we all believed it was both, and I had especial reasons and experience for my beliefs. It mattered little, however, what was the cause—this effect was certain and transparent. To cross there, one must wait patiently and long, and doubtful at best as to the end. Fortunately my friend (he looks as though he felt the delay was a punishment for his selfish disregard of the bonnet and shawl) and myself have "passes," and so may hope to get over elsewhere besides at the one straight and narrow way that is to-day free to all. *Charley* makes a short turn, and glad to have an open road, soon stretches away the mile and a-half up to the Ferry. And here we are in luck. The ferry-boat is waiting, and so are a host of people and carriages that have sought this route, hoping the sentinel at his post will relax for "just once," his demand for "passes." But he is inexorable, and that leaves room for us. Was it selfish in me to commend the stern discipline of that honest soldier? On the same boat I find more notables, besides the friend who divides the buggy with me. It is a select company—for none but the elect have passes to-day, and they are special for the occasion. There is a smart bevy of English attachés, and among them "our own correspondent" of your London namesake. I wonder if he will see anything in our great occasion—the first National exhibition of the kind we have ever attempted. I try to make myself think that "I don't care a curse" whether he does or does not,—but when I reflect that the events of the last few days may be colored by the tints he throws upon this review, I can but hope he will see in it, as I shall, the reflection, not of the numbers on the field, but of the hosts from whence these numbers have been drawn. There are also on the boat, the equipage of the Brazilian Minister, and the occupants are his family. The eye naturally runs over the exquisite turn-out. We are privileged to admire good horses, and that we do, or pretend to do, and would but for the greater attraction of the occupants of the carriage. One needs more education than most can boast to refrain from a good look at the two beautiful girls (they are not old enough to make the allusion out of place) who are side by side, on the front seat.

The old ferry is not "fast." Even Mr. RUSSELL will not complain of that. But by vigorous pulling and hauling we are put over, and the way is fine for a movement in "double-quick." The *attachés* and Mr. RUSSELL scamper away up the bridle paths, sparing neither themselves nor their steeds. English gentlemen are always good riders, and these are so well mounted that they take the lead and keep it with a will. Past the old canal, and skirting Fort Corcoran, the road thence is almost an air-line to the field of arms. I am fortunate in a knowledge of the cut-offs that shorten distances, and in the quick action of *Charley*, who dodges in and out of the intricate masses of carriages, equestrians and pedestrians, as if he realized a necessity for being at the head of the column. At Upton's Hill we leave the throng, and by a side issue came almost upon the lines long before the unknown and the unknowing have rounded Col. LORD's camp and struck the back stretch that leads towards BAILEY's.

There is a gathering in front and a halt. The cavalry are keeping back the crowd from the lines, and we find ourselves in a block—literally a representative crowd, the Press and the Embassies being about equally dominant. An Orderly goes dashing across the field, up to the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and comes back smartly with an order for our admission, for which we are greatly indebted to the prompt courtesy of Gen. MARCY. The review has already commenced—the young Commander is galloping along the lines, and the lines are telling in loud and ringing huzzas his progress down their front. The bands play, the drums roll, the brazen trumpets peal, the banners lower, and as each regiment is reached the huzzas are caught up and carried on, keeping pace with the General and the brilliant *cortège* that rides with him. In that *cortége* are the power and the hopes of the nation. It is not alone the cool, clear-headed, patient and watchful Commander of the army. With him are the President and the Cabinet—come upon this field, where are congregated thousands of freemen, to tell them by their presence that the safety of the Republic is intrusted to their firm courage and sinewy arms. There are Counsellors from the Cabine, and Generals that have seen service—all that we have as a country, all that we can claim as a nation, all that we have been or can be, are typified in the reviewers and the reviewed. The regiments are massed in columns side by side, the artillery and cavalry on the extreme right, in three lines, with the infantry on the left. With these batteries of cannon and squadrons of cavalry, and battalions of infantry, it is impossible to find a field upon which all may be taken in at a glance, so you fail to comprehend the vastness of the multitude, as you fail to see it.

It takes an hour or more for the General and his staff to go up the centre and down the front. As the last huzzas die away, he comes to a position on the centre of the field. In front, about one hundred yards distant, are congregated in a group, the household gods of the principal actors in this pageant—the representatives of the Press and the representatives of the other nations of the earth, occupying the rear of the carriages, and, for this day only, seeming "one and inseparable." On the right is the carriage of the President, in which are Mrs. LINCOLN, Judge FREESE, Mr. HALSTEAD, and another gentleman from New-Jersey. Camden and Amboy seems to have monopolized the courtesy of the Lady of the White House. In the same line were the carriages of the Secretary of State, of Gen. CAMERON, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS and others. Between these lines the columns were to march in review—approaching across a broad plain, up the slope to where the General had position, and departing down the valley that lies at the foot of Munson's Hill.

First came the Pennsylvania reserve—ten regiments of infantry, a regiment of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry. Then came the divisions of MCDOWELL, HIENTZELMAN, FRANKLIN, SMITH, BLENKER and FITZ JOHN PORTER, each regiment passing in quick time, and in the rear of each division the ambulances and other equipage appropriate to the command. It were impossible to describe, in its minuteness, the movements of all the regiments, or to detect the peculiarities of each—its officers and its men. Only the general impression of the whole can be attempted. The mind fails to comprehend the vastness of such a moving mass. There is no grasp of numbers after the first fifteen or twenty thousand have gone by.

That the review was a great success, none will question. There were some *mal apropos* things done, as there must always be by those unaccustomed to take part in such displays. It seems to be difficult for some of the officers to realize that they had different positions in a *corps d'armée* than were assigned them in brigade reviews, but these were hardly noticeable. The men were well up to the occasion. They moved steadily, in order, and with remarkable precision. They were well uniformed and well armed. The cavalry, as a whole, was poorly mounted—the horses showing the bad effects of being picketed without shelter. But hunt the world over, and I doubt if anywhere can be found such an aggregate of good horses, as were displayed by the field officers of the regiments. I saw hundreds that would grace any man's stable.

Shall I attempt to describe the picturesque beauty of the scene, the actors and the audience? The sharp frosts have tinted the woods with the crimson and yellow and purple, that make the foliage of Autumn gorgeous beyond comparison. The rolling swell of the ground—the valleys that seem to swallow up the men, and the thick woods behind which they pass away, are all as like the country north of your great metropolis as if Westchester were Fairfax, and Fairfax Westchester. The sky is leaden, but every now and then the sun breaks through, and lights up all. As if by magic, the hills are covered with a robe of golden sunshine, and the bayonets dance and gleam in its flitting rays, and the scarlet facings of the cannoniers are all aglow with its warmth. It burst out so as ATZA's battery swept by, and once again on the red and white guidons of a troop of passing cavalry.

Shall I analyze the men, as they tramp on? They are of almost every country, and every free State has contributed a portion. From Maine to Iowa, there is not one county of the North, or the East, or the West, that has not its representatives in these columns. It were impossible to name a trade, a business, or a profession, in which some of all these thousands are not experts. They make such a whole as no other army ever comprised, and an army that no other country could produce. In robust health, in physique, in activity, in intelligence, they are unsurpassed and unsurpassable. These are qualities that should make good soldiers. *Are* these soldiers that are passing, in anything but that they bear arms? Will they fight? That is the one question. Will they need more defeats, more disasters, more mortification of their pride, to nerve them up to the work in which they are engaged? I think I read in the face of the General who commands them, the assurance that they will be as great in war as they have been great in peace. He wears a look of confidence to-day that was not there before, and to-day the men seemed animated with an unwonted enthusiasm. The huzzas were loud, protracted and hearty. I think they will fight, and fight well, whenever and wherever they are led to battle.

When will they go to battle? The whys and the wherefores, the ifs and the ands, come in too thick here for me to answer that question. Some have thought that this review was but the prelude to the battle-field—the overture to a tragedy of booming cannon. There was ammunition dealt out to the men, as though for a near impending conflict. But this was probably only a sound precaution against a surprise. It would have been inconvenient, to say the least, for our rebel friends, only a few miles off, to have found us with empty caissons and cartridge-boxes. If anything was purported in this demonstration, it could have been only a recognition of the necessity for habituating the different brigades and divisions to contact with each other.

Not but that a movement in advance may be made any day. I believe we are prepared and ready for another bout with the chivalry, whenever the time comes that a conflict is desirable. If anything were needed, it was such a magnificent and impressive demonstration as that of to-day. It inspired confidence and awakened hopes. It did more than all this. It begat a generous rivalry and a desire to excel—a rivalry that will

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Drive Among the Camps—A Parade of Cavalry—Review of Gen. McDowell's Division—The Attack upon the Pickets of the Brooklyn Fourteenth—Excitement among the Troops, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

Yesterday I took a drive over among our camps to see what changes, if any, had been made since I was last there. Reaching the Long Bridge I was stopped by the passage of, I do not know how many, regiments of cavalry. They came in squads to prevent the bridge from being shaken to pieces. The wind blew cold as Winter, and I sat and shivered as the interminable column kept pouring over. At length one horse broke away from the mass and came tearing off the bridge like a mad creature. The rider was powerless to hold him, and as he came dashing amid the crowd of wagons he called out to stop his horse. But one might as well have stopped a thunderbolt. Before he had gone half a block, he struck his hoof full into the breast of a man, and left him senseless and bleeding on the ground. Whether he was killed outright or not I did not know. It evidently seemed a small matter, for what is the life of one man when thousands are being trampled into the earth by the hoof of war. Seeing no end to this steady stream of horses, and noticing on the further shore a train of army-wagons extending as far as the eye could reach, that must also cross before I could, I ordered the driver to turn if he was able, and go up to Georgetown Ferry. In making the attempt the end of the pole caught the bridle of a trooper that was dashing past, whirling the horse like a top in his tracks. It was a marvel to me how the rider maintained his seat. Thankful, however, that I was spared the pain of seeing him dashed head foremost on the stones beside me, I saw at last, with relief, the carriage clear of the turbulent mass.

Passing by the forts and encampments on the Virginia shore, I was struck with the amount of pine and hemlock, and cedar bushes which the soldiers had accumulated about them. The cold weather had driven them to seek other means of shelter from the biting blasts besides their canvas walls. The encampments that crowned the summits and dotted the slopes, did not look so cheerful in the cold light of the Wintry sun, as weeks ago through the mild haze of an October afternoon. I stopped at Upton Hill a moment, but found Gen. WADSWORTH gone to a review. By the way, Capt. DE BATCH SMITH, one of his aids, informed me that the statement in some of the papers that the thirty men captured the other day, while on picket duty at the farm of Mr. DULIN, near Falls Church, belonged to Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade, is erroneous;—they were a part of KEYES' Brigade, or that was his before he left it.

There being a review of Gen. MCDOWELL'S Division near Munson's Hill, we drove over to it. Passing the encampment of the Garibaldi Guard, I was more than ever struck with its grotesque appearance. The men had piled cornstalks and brush over their extraordinary huts to add to their warmth, till they had lost all appearance of being the dwelling places of anything human; and I doubt if a casual observer would ever have taken them for an encampment.

When we reached the field for review, the various regiments were being massed in column by division on the further side—the long train of artillery was wheeling into line of battle at the end, while the cavalry, massed in the same way as the infantry, formed the other side of the parallelogram. This position was maintained a tedious length of time, but for what purpose I could not understand. At length, however, the order to march was given, and the army of twelve or fourteen thousand men moved off in quick time. It was a splendid sight. The atmosphere was perfectly clear, and the sunbeams glanced along the gun-barrels, and flashed from the bayonet points, till a forest of glittering steel seemed moving over the field. The heavy column passed into the road—marched a little way down it, and then crossing into the opposite field swept along its further edge. The artillery trundled heavily after, and the cavalry closed the long array. It was easy to see that the soldiers were not regulars. Some of the regiments marched better than others, but there was a good deal of irregularity in the ranks, increased doubtless by the broken nature of the ground. At a distance, however, this was not observable, and the army presented a grand appearance. It crossed the road, and moving part of the way into the opposite field came back again. As the head of the column approached the road on its return I saw a soldier rush up to Gen. MCDOWELL, and, taking off his hat, exclaim in an excited, frightened manner, something about prisoners being taken. "The—they are!" growled the General, and never stopped. The soldier, rushing one side, to avoid being run over by the troops, came near me, when I asked him what was the matter. He replied, "The Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, out on picket duty, have all just been taken prisoners." I thought the man was crazy or drunk, for MCDOWELL kept steadily on at the head of the column. The next moment, however, I remembered he was an old soldier, who never allowed himself to be flurried by anything. An instant after, the vast array halted right on the road. Seeing a space between the regiments, wide enough to let the carriage pass through, I told the driver to turn and go up to the fort on Munson's Hill, that I might inquire as to the truth of this startling report. I soon found the news had spread like wildfire, in that direction, and everything betokened a sudden movement. My young friend with me, not knowing much about armies, wanted to keep on along the road over which I saw the troops would soon be pouring. I told him if we were not out of that before the artillery and cavalry came crashing and thundering along, our carriage in all probability would be crushed like an egg-shell; and if we escaped with whole bones, we should at least have to foot it back to Washington. Just as I directed the driver to turn and hurry back before the column closed again, an officer rushed up and exclaimed that we should block the road to the troops. I told him I was going back. We did not get through a moment too soon; for we had scarcely cleared the ranks, before the cavalry came in a furious gallop from the field, and, wheeling into the road, dashed after the General. As it swept by the carriage, I heard my name called in a cheerful voice, and, turning, I caught a glimpse of the countenance of an officer—an old friend—just long enough to see that the light of battle was in his eye. The next moment the artillery—each gun drawn by six powerful horses—came bounding along the field. They did not hold up for the ditch at the roadside, but were carried over it on full gallop, and went thundering along the road. The gunners could not comprehend this sudden breaking up of the review; and questions were passing from one gun to the other; but I could catch only the word "Fight, fight!" A cloud of dust rolled up the slope beyond, out of which struggled forth the heavy tramp of horses, and rumbling sound of artillery wagons and bugle calls. The infantry stood still in its place, ignorant what all this meant. Those by the road-side had got some inkling that a fight was going on near by, and they began to leave their ranks and run to a neighboring stream to fill their canteens, so as to be ready to march. I stepped up to them and said, "Boys, what is the matter?" "There's fighting ahead, and I hope they'll let us go." It was a stirring sight. The sudden arrest of the review, and hurrying off of artillery and cavalry on a furious gallop, and the doubt as to what all this meant, investing the whole affair with mystery, intensified the excitement.

I waited for some time to hear more news; but, at length, evening coming on, we left the army standing anxiously in its place, and turned our faces homeward. At Bailey's Cross Roads I told the commander of a squad, as he came forward to examine my pass, that the report was that the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment had just been captured a short distance out. He forgot to look at my pass, and, turning, exclaimed, "*Fall in, fall in!*"

Soon after, passing one of BLENKER'S guards, I thought I would see what effect the news would have on the Dutchman. "Day be taken prisoners," said he. "I wish de whole tam lot be taken prisoners, to keep us out here in de cold till 4 o'clock in de morning."

Being stopped on Long Bridge by the guard, to let an army-wagon pass over, I asked him to what regiment he belonged. He replied, "the Massachusetts Fourteenth." I then told him what the report was respecting the *Brooklyn Fourteenth*. He calmly replied, "I wish they would let the Massachusetts boys get at them, and not keep us doing duty on this cold bridge." His manner and bearing showed that he was such stuff as strong armies are made of. As I entered Willard's I encountered a friend, to whom, on his inquiring what sort of a day I had had, I related the rumor of the capture, and passed on to my supper. To my surprise, I found I had thrust a stick into an ant-hill; for, when I came out again, eager groups were searching for me. I escaped quick as I could, and resolved then and there never again to tell any news at Willard's. I have no doubt that by 10 o'clock there were persons who insisted that I had seen the regiment cut up and captured, and only escaped myself by being mounted on a fleet horse.

It turns out this morning that the report was untrue. A regiment of rebel cavalry had driven in our pickets, and pushing on, charged to within a mile and a half or so of the very field on which the review was taking place.

It is said that only one of our men was killed, while blood, but no bodies, were found where the rebels had wheeled. How true this is I cannot tell. It was a bold dash, at any rate, and turned that review into a scene of thrilling excitement. It did me good to see the troops fire up so quick, and the joy that beamed in their countenances at the prospect of at last having a brush with the enemy. This long inaction is very trying to the soldier, but we have one consolation—the rebels are in the same condition, while the cold weather is harder for them to bear than it is for us.

J. T. H.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FLOYD'S LATEST MILITARY EXPLOIT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette:

FAYETTE C. H., Va., Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

As I telegraphed you FLOYD retreated the night of the skirmish at Cotton Hill, leaving a strong rear guard behind him. Next morning, discovering from our scouts that he had vacated his position, we followed up to Union School-house, still apprehensive that he might attack us, knowing that in point of numbers his force was superior to our own.

A scouting party, under Sergeant LAMBERT, who I mentioned in my last, got on his track, killed one of his scouts, and brought information that induced the General to order a forward movement. We left Union School-house late in the afternoon, marched some four miles to Col. DICKINSON'S place, well known through this part of the country, the Colonel being probably the most influential Secessionist in this part of the country. Here we obtained some items and captured a few secesh guns. After halting for a couple of hours we took up the line of march, and tired as we were, toiled on until 4 o'clock in the morning, when we again halted to allow the men and horses to refresh themselves. Soon after daylight, the order to march was given, and we pushed over roads rendered almost impassable by the heavy rains, and cut to pieces by the recent passage of FLOYD'S artillery and wagon trains. Our skirmishers, under the command of the gallant Capt. GARDNER, of the Thirteenth Ohio, were in advance of the column on both sides of the road, and proceeded cautiously. Just as they reached a bend in the road, one of the company (private SIEG of Company F) crawled over and espied two squadrons of cavalry under Col. CROGHAN, of Kentucky, and here commenced the battle of

M'COY'S MILLS.

A volley was instantly opened on the enemy, who were, as their wounded afterward acknowledged, taken completely by surprise. At the first fire, several saddles were emptied, and Col. CROGHAN fell mortally wounded in the abdomen. The rebels, though suprised, showed fight and retired slowly, firing as they went; but our men having possession of the elevated ground on both sides, exposed them to a galling cross-fire, and forced them back. The main body then advanced, having, as before, strong bodies of skirmishers. Col. CROGHAN was carried to the nearest house, and was cared for as well as the state of the case would admit of by Surgeon CHASE, of the Thirteenth Ohio. He was a gallant man and an accomplished officer, and though an enemy, the sight of his dying agonies "drew tears from the eyes of men unused to weep." The Colonel's father and Gen. BENHAM were old acquaintances, (in fact, I believe, classmates at West Point,) and the interview between them, was, of course, unusually painful. We did all we could for the unfortunate man, but human aid was vain, and he expired the same afternoon. We brought down the body on our return, and Gen. BENHAM intends forwarding it to his friends at once.

At 12:20 our advance reached McCoy's Mills, and a sharp action at once ensued. The enemy's force consisted of the cavalry engaged in the former skirmish, and at least one—I think two—regiments of infantry. They held their own against our skirmishers, and, having the advantage of ground, bid fair to give us considerable trouble and delay, for some time at least, in our pursuit of their main force.

Gen. BENHAM at once ordered the Seventh, under Col. CREIGHTON, and half of the Thirty-seventh German, to take possession of a ridge on the right of the road. The advance, consisting of the Thirteenth, Col. SMITH—who did the work as well as man could do it—occupied the left, and Capt. SCHNEIDER'S Battery being brought to the extreme front, we prepared to dislodge them.

Col. SMITH discovered a large body of cavalry in an exposed part of the hill, within fair range, and the gallant German, only too glad of a chance to let his barkers speak, took deliberate aim, and bang went the gun, whiz went the ball, and away went the cavalry under cover. I rode by the side of the artillery, and distinctly saw the shot strike among them. We now poured it in hot and heavy, and they scattered in all directions. All this time our troops on the right were firing whenever they had a fair chance, and constantly advancing. At or before this time a portion of the Thirteenth took up a position on their extreme left, threatening to get in their rear. The rebels, finding the climate becoming too warm for even their Summer constitutions, and the thermometer constantly rising, fled in disorder, dashing down through a corn-field, our men popping away at them in the most lively and pleasant manner. They did not seem to see the point of the joke; and, from what we saw afterward, it is my deliberate opinion that they are running yet—at least we never got within gunshot of them again. It is difficult to correctly estimate the loss of the enemy, as we were too much hurried to make search for them, but it could not have been less than fifteen killed and wounded—probably much more. We did not lose a man. This all sounds rather fishy, but they had no artillery, and all of our men within reach of their musketry were kept carefully under cover by their commanding officers, whose caution and skill cannot be too highly commended. From this point we had abundant evidence of the utter rout and hasty flight of the enemy. They were slowly pursued and though in the course of our march we passed positions which competent officers assured me were almost impregnable, they did not attempt to take advantage of one of them. FLOYD was blind drunk the night he came through Fayette C. H., and I think has been in a state of chronic intoxication for some time; he certainly is much better adapted for pilfering than fighting, having not the least stomach for anything in the shape of danger. All along the road we found flour, clothing, knapsacks, canteens, tents, &c., &c., scattered at short intervals. Now commenced our hardships. We had been much delayed by the action; and knowing that the Virginia chivalry are perfect race horses, in running from an enemy, however dilatory they may be when advancing on one, we hurried our movements as much as possible, hoping, if nothing else, to capture the wagon train, which was in the rear; but we fought against insurmountable difficulties. From the General down there never was a more gallant body of men. They struggled on mile after mile, through the most wretched apology for roads that the imagination ever conceived of. Some, worn out by fatigue, dropped down by the way, (all were picked up afterward,) but those who could by any possibility keep their feet, struggled on. Col. SMITH noticed particularly wading through the mire nearly knee-deep, having dismounted to give his horse to a sick Captain, as jolly as if he were on four horses.

From information received from our guide, (who by the way is a *rara avis* in this country, a true-blue Virginia Unionist,) we thought we should overtake the wagon train at Three Mile Hill, seven miles from Raleigh. On reaching the Blake farm, one mile from the foot of the mountain, we sent forward mounted scouts, who returned with the disheartening news that the aforesaid vehiculary conveyances, like the "Highland laddie" of musical notoriety, were "o'er the hills and far awa'." What could we do? Our men were used up; we had neither tents, provisions, ambulances, nor heavy artillery, (having been obliged to leave SCHNEIDER'S pieces some distance behind,) and were deep in an enemy's country with a chance of our retreat being cut off if we advanced further. Gen. BENHAM wisely resolved to proceed no further that night. We bivouacked in the open fields, and if I had loved Western Virginia before with all the ardent affection of one of her own gallant bush-whackers, that night would have turned my love to bitter hate. I strongly advise all who read this, and who may be afflicted with a mania for this part of a soldier's life, to do it on paper, for, take my word for it, "it don't pay, Sir, nor can't be made to pay." That night at 10 o'clock the General received orders from Gen. SCHENCK—who had crossed the river at Gauley, but none of whose reinforcements had as yet reached us—to return. We took up our line of march at 2 o'clock A. M., and reached this place at about 1 P. M., where both brigades are now stationed. This ends the campaign in Western Virginia. FLOYD is driven clear out of the country, and swears he will never return. I admire his taste, though I cannot say as much for his courage. And here, before closing, let me pay a well-merited tribute to the army which I had the honor to accompany.

Gen. BENHAM'S plans were laid with skill and carried out with his usual promptness and energy. If the reinforcements which were promised had reached him in season, and permission had been granted him to advance upon Raleigh, I have no doubt that he would have succeeded in getting possession of the wagon train, if not capturing the entire force. There appears to be a disposition on the part of some of the military authorities here, to tie Gen. BENHAM'S hands; but, in spite of all his disadvantages, he has done the fighting. He was put in the rear to guard the point where the enemy was *not* expected to be, but when the fight came he was in the advance, and, tired as his troops were, he maintained his position till ordered back.

I have had occasion before to mention Col. SMITH, Thirteenth Ohio, who led the advance. He performed his arduous duties untiringly, and to his skill, caution, and gallantry, the army owes much of its success. If all our Brigadier-Generals were as well, or half as well qualified for the position, we would have fewer military blunders, and more successes to record. Col. SMITH is a West-Pointer, and does credit to the institution at which he graduated and the cause which he serves.

I have neither space nor time to mention others; how can I, when all deserve more praise than I can give them? It is a gallant army, this same *fighting brigade* of the Kanawha. God speed it wherever it goes, and send it the good fortune it so richly merits.

I subjoin a detailed list of the force now under Gen. BENHAM'S command, as possibly of interest to some of your readers:

Thirteenth Ohio, Col. Smith	600
Twelfth Ohio, Col. White	500
Tenth Ohio, Col. Wood, (acting Colonel)	600
Seventh Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Creighton command'g.	500
Thirty-seventh Ohio, Col. Siebur	700
Forty-fourth Ohio, Maj. Mitchell commanding	500
McMullin's Battery, mountain howitzers.	
Schneider's Battery, rifled cannon.	
Small detachments of West's and Pfau's Cavalry.	

C.

THE FIGHT AT PIKETON, KY.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 19.

The steamer *Boston*, from Maysville, arrived at our wharf yesterday, having on board Brigade-Surgeon BRADFORD, of Gen. NELSON'S command; Lieut. NUGENT and Rev. Mr. BAYLESS, Chaplain of Col. MARSHALL'S Kentucky Regiment, and Capt. BERRYHILL and nine privates of the Second Ohio, wounded in the recent skirmish near Piketon. From Surgeon BRADFORD we gather some interesting particulars relative to recent events in Eastern Kentucky, in addition to those already made public.

The Doctor and his companions were, of course, greatly surprised on learning the grossly exaggerated statements of the fight at Ivy Mountain sent from Paris and Lexington, and wonder the misrepresentations were not the other way, as a frightened soldier threw down his musket and ran back several miles, reporting that Col. MARSHALL'S regiment was cut to pieces, and that Gen. NELSON himself had been killed.

The actual loss of the enemy is not known, certainly. Eleven dead bodies were buried by our troops, and two wounded died after the fight. The inhabitants of Piketon said the rebels acknowledged a loss of sixty killed and one hundred wounded and missing. Col. MARSHALL made several very narrow escapes. His clothes were cut by bullets in four or five places, and a horse was shot under him, and yet he did not sustain a scratch. The position of the enemy was such that they might have easily killed two or three hundred of our men, but they could not withstand the searching fire of the loyal Kentucky and Ohio troops, and soon fled in all directions.

The march of a portion of our troops the day before the fight is described as one of the most fatiguing of the war. A battalion of Col. MARSHALL'S regiment, to which was temporarily attached a portion of the Second Ohio, marched thirty-two miles over an exceedingly rough country, the roads, a large portion of the way, being from ankle-deep to knee-deep with mud, and during the day forded Red River, a tortuous little stream, no less than eighty-seven times. We should hesitate to print this statement did it come from any less reliable source. The troops were compelled to leave their baggage at Prestonburgh, as it was found impossible to move it across the country, and during their marches they were exposed to drenching rains, without a tent, or even a blanket in many instances, under which to pass the night. Rev. Mr. BAYLESS, an amiable old gentleman, earnest in his devotion to the Union, says he passed one night without a blanket, standing outside of a negro cabin, endeavoring to keep the chimney warm.

We understood from Surgeon BRADFORD that all our troops in Eastern Kentucky have been ordered to Lexington, and are now on their way to that point. Col. METCALF'S Kentucky Regiment came down the Big Sandy on rafts. One of these rafts was wrecked in the rapids about sixty miles above the mouth of the stream, and one man drowned. Forty-six muskets were also lost. The Second, Twenty-first, and Thirty-third Ohio, and Col. MARSHALL'S Kentucky Regiments are marching across the country to Maysville, and may be expected at our wharf Thursday or Friday, *en route* for Lexington.

The following are the names of the wounded of the Second Ohio Regiment, who arrived in Boston: Capt. Berryhill, flesh wound in arm; Corporal Thomas M. Fish, in shoulder, badly; David Hitt, in face, badly; Patrick Flaherty, John Estrip, Hawthorn Wilson, Joseph Carter, Corporal E. B. Simpson, Henry Giese, poineer, and Stephen A. Coleman, scout. Two or three of these men were removed to St. John's Hotel for Invalids, and the remainder to the Military Hospitals.

Seventeen wounded soldiers, belonging to the Kentucky regiments, were left at Maysville.

GEN. NELSON'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP HOPELESS CHASE, PIKETON, KY., Nov. 10, 1861.

SOLDIERS: I thank you for what you have done. In a campaign of twenty days you have driven the rebels from Eastern Kentucky, and given repose to that portion of the State. You have made continual forced marches over wretched roads, deep in mud; badly clad, you have bivouacked on the wet ground in the November rains without a murmur. With scarce half rations, you have pressed forward with unfailing perseverance. The only place that the enemy made a stand, though ambushed and very strong, you drove him from in the most brilliant style. For your constancy and courage I thank you, and with the qualities, which you have shown that you possess, I expect great things from you in the future.

W. NELSON.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

GENS. FREMONT AND MCKINSTRY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861.

Gen. FREMONT'S personal movements have been very quiet during the week. It is understood he was much exercised by the unceremonious treatment of his Paymaster, Major PHINNEY, though his uneasiness is doubly construed; no reason being given that he thinks PHINNEY harshly treated, and the other unpleasant consequences to himself. It is understood that he is actively preparing a memorial to be presented to Congress, asking for an investigation into his conduct as a General. In this document, an effort will be made to show the alleged motives of his opponents. "When rogues fall out, honest men get their gains," is a trite proverb, and if Gen. FREMONT, in defending himself, can successfully show that other men have swindled the Government, so much for the public good.

The Camp Jackson captives, it is found, are two-thirds in the Southern army already, and the question has been raised, whether those who have violated their paroles are to be exchanged for the Lexington prisoners, in pursuance of the arrangement made with PRICE. The Secesh commissioners insisted that they were, and after disputing the point for a whole day, the point was waived upon the Union side, and the whole heap are to be considered exchanged unconditionally. This is a precedent for future action. It will probably always operate to our disadvantage, as the rebels are not particularly honorable about observing their oaths, whereas our men are studiously so. The prisoners BARRETT, BLENNERHASSETT, and another who went from Cairo to Columbus under a flag of truce, on Friday, were arrested for treason last June, but the District Attorney could not find sufficience evident to procure an indictment, so BARRETT and BLENNERHASSETT (two more *B* stings!) escaped.

The precise allegations against Gen. MCKINSTRY have not been made public. The order came from Washington to hold MCKINSTRY under arrest till further orders. He is not in close confinement, that is confined to a building, but roams about the Arsenal grounds, inside the sentry lines, at pleasure. It is likely that when the specifications are made known, in his case, that the list will be perfectly astonishing. The attempt is made to show that FREMONT had nothing to do with MCKINSTRY, but it is not successful. He had FREMONT'S ear from the first day of FREMONT'S arrival in this city. It was by FREMONT'S order that MCKINSTRY was made Provost-Marshal—a position which might be corruptly used for his own personal aggrandizement, if he was so inclined, almost without fear of detection. MCKINSTRY did not conceive the Benton barracks, nor the forts; nor had he the right to order anything without a requisition. Indeed, collusion between FREMONT and MCKINSTRY was as easy as rolling off a log, and there was nothing to prevent them from combining to defraud. Before the close of the year, it will be made to appear whether there was any actual collusion. MCKINSTRY'S friends are confident he will come out unscathed. They say that his operations cover such an extensive interest that it will be impossible to convict him of dishonesty without implicating many others in high places.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 18.

The train by the Pacific road last night brought in quite a delegation from the army of the southwest, the different divisions of which have now nearly all reached their destinations on the railroad lines. Gen. HUNTER'S division probably reached Tipton last night. Gen. POPE'S division is already at Otterville, and Gen. MCKINSTRY'S at Sedalia. Gen. WYMAN'S brigade, which left Springfield on Monday noon, arrived at Rolla by noon Saturday, having accomplished the 120 miles intervening in the very handsome time of five days, notwithstanding he was impeded with about 250 sick and wounded, and a number of prisoners. Gen. ASBOTH'S division was due at Rolla last night, and SIGEL will doubtless be found there to-night or to-morrow.

Among the officers arriving by the train last night, we noticed Gens. Sturgis and Wyman, Col. Totten, Capts. Shaffer and Turner, of Gen. Hunter's staff, and Col. Stevenson and Lieut.-Col. Brown, of the Seventh Missouri Volunteers. Gen. WYMAN had under his charge seven of the leading rebel prisoners brought in from Springfield by his command. The following are their names and rank:

JOHN H. PRICE, Colonel; Joseph Cavin, Second Lieutenant Third Infantry, Seventh Division; R. M. Patterson, First Lieutenant Second Cavalry, Seventh Division; H. E. Kelley, Second Lieutenant First Cavalry, Seventh Division: Luther J. Taylor, private First Regiment, Fourth Division; A. B. Macklery, Second Cavalry, Seventh Division; John P. Keeney, private First Cavalry, Second Division. They were all taken to the Arsenal.

The sick and wounded are all doing well. Six of them died on the journey, but these were in nearly every instance patients who would probably not have survived long if they had remained in hospital.

GEN. LANE'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, Nov. 16.

Mr. PIQUATTE, of LANE'S Brigade, arrived in this city last evening from Fort Scott, having left there on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, on his WAY to St. Louis as bearer of dispatches from Gen. LANE to Gen. HUNTER. He reports that Gen. LANE would reach Fort Scott on the evening of that day with about 3,000 men, and 15 pieces of artillery obtained in part from Gen. HUNTER. The artillery and cavalry of LANE'S command, when about thirty miles out, intended giving battle to a portion of PRICE'S command who were thirty miles still further south, at a place called Bower's Mill, but upon investigation they found that the secession force amounted to about 10,000 men—a force too large to engage without the aid of the infantry.

Col. JUDSON'S force had gone out from Fort Scott as escort to a train of Capt. INSLEY, but received orders from Gen. LANE to return with the supplies to that place. They are in constant anticipation of an attack at Fort Scott from the secession 10,000.

THE BATTLE AT BELMONT.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

The Memphis *Appeal* published the following recapitulation of the killed, wounded, and missing in the battle at Belmont, made up from official sources:

	Killed.	Woun'd.	Missing.	Total.
Thirteenth Tennessee	28	75	46	149
Second Tennessee	19	63	33	114
Twenty-first Tennessee	13	62	5	80
Twenty-second Tennessee	10	67	67	86
Fifteenth Tennessee	—	13	—	13
Eleventh Louisiana	13	43	—	56
Thirteenth Arkansas	11	45	33	79
Watson's Battery	2	4	1	7
Mississippi Batalion	—	1	—	1
Total	95	373	177	585

In an allusion to the wounded at the Overton Hospital, the *Appeal* mentions Col. J. KNOX WALKER, of the Second; Col. RUSSELL, of the Twelfth; Col. T. V. WRIGHT, of the Thirteenth, and Col. EDWARD PICKETT, of the Twenty-first Tennessee regiments, showing that the officers of high rank among the rebels suffered as severely as the assaulting party could have desired.

JEFF. DAVIS' THANKS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION WESTERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 7, 1861.

To General Headquarters, through Gen. A. S. Johnson:

The enemy came down on the opposite side of the river, Belmont, to-day, about 7,500 strong, landed under cover of gunboats, attacked Col. TAPPAN'S camp. I sent over three regiments under Gen. PILLOW to his relief, then at intervals three others, then Cen. CHEATHAM.

I then took over two others in person, to support a flank movement which I had directed. It was a hard fought battle, lasting from 10:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. They took BELTZHOOVER'S battery, four pieces of which were recaptured. The enemy were thoroughly routed. We pursued them to their boats, seven miles, then drove their boats before us. The road was strewn with their dead and wounded, guns, ammunition and equipments. Our loss considerable; theirs heavy.

L. POLK,
Major-General Commanding.

REPLY ON PRESIDENT DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

To Major-General Polk:

Your telegraph received. Accept for yourself and the officers and men under your command, my sincere thanks for the glorious contribution you have made to our common cause. Our countrymen must long remember gratefully to read the activity and skill, courage and devotion of the army at Belmont.

[Signed.] J. DAVIS.

"A SOUTHERN HEROINE."

Under this caption, and with great gusto, the Toronto *Leader* tells this story:

Dr. CHARLES MCGILL, now a prisoner in Boston harbor, was arrested at Frederick, Md., in September last, and carried to Fort Lafayette. Dr. M. is a large, athletic man, about fifty-five years of age, about six feet four inches in height, and weighing near 250 pounds. He has two daughters—one the wife of a Southern officer, the other, ALICE, a young lady at home. When the Doctor was arrested, at breakfast time, by a Yankee Captain and three privates, he inquired upon what charge he was arrested, and upon what authority. The valiant Captain pointed to his sword and to his men. The Doctor remarked—"This is the fashion of the times, I suppose I can pack my trunk?" "No," replied the Captain "my orders are to take you away forthwith!" "Well, well," said the Doctor, "I will step up stairs and see my wife, who is sick, and has not been out of bed for two days." "No, sir," said the Yankee captain, emphatically, "you must hurry up!" During this brief colloquy, ALICE stood listening, pale, speechless and resolute. In a moment she quickly stepped to a closet, and a horsewhip or cowhide gleamed in her nervous hand. In the next moment, without uttering a word, the whistling instrument fell rapidly and terribly upon the face and shoulders of the brave captain. Involuntarily he drew his sword, while his men stood irresolutely by. Heedless of the sword, heedless of everything, and the sole powers absorbed in the castigation she was inflicting, the blows fell fiercer and faster. Great Jupiter! what a position for epaulettes! The captain dared not kill a woman, a young and beautiful woman—he could not stand and be whipped to threads—so the captain turned and fled! At this moment the doctor, almost as much paralyzed as the captain's men, sprang to ALICE, caught her in his arms, exclaiming, "Daughter! daughter! you forget yourself!" In many a Southern story, in many Southern song, we shall hear of "ALICE MCGILL!"

THE PRISONERS AT CASTLE PINCKNEY.

A LETTER FROM COL. WILLCOX.

CASTLE PINCKNEY, CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 14, 1861.

E. N. Willcox, Esq., Detroit:

DEAR BROTHER: After being cut off from communication for a month, I was told yesterday there were letters for me. One from you, under date of Aug. 23. I hope its followers will soon find their way, and close up the long gap of silence—nearly two months. Your letters always lighten the burden of our exile. Letters may be sent by inclosing them, post paid, to the Commanding Officer, Fortress Monroe, with an inside envelope addressed to me, care of Adjutant-General, C. S. A., Richmond. Since I wrote last, Sept. 10, my health has been good and strength growing, until now I am quite recovered.

We have lost one man, NOAH PORTER, who died at this castle, Oct. 2, of typhoid fever. There have been many cases of diarrhœa, &c., but the health of the prisoners is generally good. Our greatest need is *clothing*. The men, particularly, require everything from shoes to overcoats. Besides Capt. WITHINGTON, I have with me fifty of my men, and two of the Fourth Michigan, and a very ragged set of Christians we are, too, as you may suppose, having had nothing but the light Summer fatigue dress of the battle-day. Some of the gallant fellows are out of their breeches, some bare-footed, &c. If our confinement is to continue, I know of no way to supply the men, unless by making up a lot in Michigan and sending them to Fortress Monroe, to be forwarded by flag of truce. There are three officers and sixty-five men of the 1st Michigan, and a few of the Fourth Michigan, Capt. WITHINGTON, myself, and fifty men of my regiment, and two of the Fourth are here. The rest are probably at New-Orleans, or still in hospital at Richmond. We are totally ignorant, seeing no papers from the North, but if we are not to be exchanged directly, the clothing will be very much needed. It should be all kinds of common wear.

There is no certainty of my situation here, and no one knows what or where to-morrow may see us. But I have faith in Providence, and trust in the magnanimity of the high-toned portion of our Southern enemies.

The journey to Charleston was anything but agreeable, confined as we were from the 10th to the 13th, in the cars, except one night at Weldon, crowded, hot, and almost destitute of refreshments along the way. In my reduced condition, I suffered little less than Purgatory. Five days in the Charleston jail, and then we emerged into a new life, in every sense, at this Castle in the harbor of Charleston. The sea breeze, release from close confinement, etc., have brought me up as well as the 150 who share my lot. With here and there an exception, diarrhœa is the only form of disease we have known. But it is considered that the unhealthy season is pretty much over, although no sign of frost yet. The officers have the privilege of the island, the men are restricted to the Castle. Our quarters are capacious. All are better off than they were at Richmond, but grow more and more impatient for exchange. All the gallant fellows bear themselves nobly under their captivity.

My room-mates now are Col. CORCORAN, of New-York; Col. WOODRUFF and Lieut.-Col. NEFF, of Kentucky. Among the thirty odd officers here, of course I find some congenial spirits. One of my chief wants is something to read. Young INGERSOLL says he does not require any money to be sent by his father. GEO. C. STEWART, of Capt. LUM'S Company, desires me to send word to F. H. BUHL, Esq., that he is here—"on his taps, well, and in good spirits."

Where is the regiment? Send my best regards to ROBERTS and WHITTLESEY.

I inclose a list of officers and men here. You will judge the best course to pursue in order to send clothing. With love to all,

O. B. WILLCOX.

HOW COL. CORCORAN SHOULD BE TREATED.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 21,

WILLIAM SMITH, who was convicted of piracy, at the last term of the United States Circuit Court, occupies a cell along with his companion, ROCKFORD, on the second corridor in the untried department, and is in all respects treated as the other prisoners in the same department. His cell, like the others, is furnished with a bed and bedstead, table and stools, and it is well lighted and ventilated. He is allowed to see any of his friends, can receive any articles from them but such as the rules of the prison prohibit, and as to his fare, the Government provides ample for that, the amount allowed for the subsistence of each United States prisoner being forty-three cents per day. If Col. CORCORAN, who, according to the order of the Acting Secretary of War of the Confederate States, is to be confined in a cell appropriated to felons, and to be treated in all respects as if such convict, and to be held for execution in the same manner as SMITH, the pirate, now in Moyamensing, under conviction, only receives half as good treatment as SMITH is now receiving, he will have no cause to complain. Until sentence is passed, prisoners are never treated as felons here. They remain on the untried side of the prison until the judgment of the Court is pronounced. SMITH has not been sentenced, nor is it probable that he will soon be. The trials of the other prisoners have been postponed until the next term of the Circuit Court, and it is not likely he will be sentenced before that time.

PAYING FAMILIES OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following Circular has been issued by Government:

"The following plan for paying to the families of officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, who are or may become prisoners of war, sums due them by the Government, having been approved by the President, it is published for the information of all concerned:

Payment will be made to persons presenting a written authority from a prisoner to draw his pay; or, without such authority, to his wife, the guardian of his minor children, or his widowed mother, in the order named.

Application for such pay must be made to the senior Paymaster of the District in which the regiment of the prisoner is serving, and must be accompanied by the certificate of a Judge of a Court of the United States, of a District-Attorney of the United States, or of some other party, under the seal of a Court of Record of the State in which the applicant is a resident, setting forth that the said applicant is the wife of the prisoner, the guardian of his children, or his widowed mother, and if occupying either of the two last relationships toward him, that there is no one in existence who is more nearly related according to the above classification.

Payments will be made to parties thus authorized and identified, on their receipts made out in the manner that would be required of the prisoner himself, at least one month's pay in all cases being retained by the United States. The officer making the payment will see that it is entered on the last previous muster-roll for the payment of the prisoner's company, or will report it, if those rolls are not in his possession, to the senior paymaster of the district, who will either attend to the entry or give notice of the payment to the Paymaster-General, if the rolls have been forwarded to his office. By order.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Northwestern Soldiers in the Field—A Defence of Gen. Fremont—Interesting Cases before the Courts, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

A principal subject of interest with us, just now, is the location of the United States army, which it is understood will be established to take the place of the defunct concern at Harper's Ferry. In addition to the memorial to Congress, prepared by a committee of citizens at large, which has been already noticed, the Board of Trade, the Mercantile Association, and other bodies, have appointed coöperative committees. The claims of the Northwest, in general, and of Chicago, in particular, for this Government favor, will be strongly urged. It is shown that the Northwest has, in the field and in its camps, 280,000 soldiers ready to do battle for the Union. The great difficulty has been, and still is, to procure arms. On the breaking out of the rebellion, we doubt whether there were sufficient arms in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, for two regiments. As these States have some eight million inhabitants, it will be admitted that they have some claims upon the attention of the Government.

A gentleman, an officer in Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, informed me yesterday that the General was engaged in preparing a defence against the many charges that have been made against him. If he is not permitted to have a court-martial for his vindication, it will probably be made through the Press of the country.

Col. MULLIGAN, the gallant defender of Lexington has been over-fêted since his return to this city, and the ovation still continues. Among other bodies, the Catholic Church, of which he is a member, is making the most of his popularity. He delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Association on Monday evening, having for his subject "The Chivalry of the Republic." It was largely attended and well received. He is engaged in reorganizing his brigade, and volunteers are rapidly flocking

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning a full report of JEFF. DAVIS' Message to the rebel Legislature, contained in the Richmond papers of Wednesday last. He finds cause for congratulation in what he calls the success of the Confederate arms, and declares that in men, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are much stronger now than when the struggle commenced. He falsely alleges, as a reason for the invasion of Kentucky, that the National forces were about to enter Tennessee over Kentucky soil. He declares that the Union can never be reconstructed, as the causes which primarily induced a separation have been strengthened; characterizes the nature of the hostilities on the part of the United States as barbarous, and denounces the National soldiers as incendiaries and robbers. He glosses over the financial condition of the rebel States in a very hasty and imperfect manner—evidently considering it a very delicate subject to handle—and is disposed to apologize for imperfect mail facilities. He of course sees in the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board a British vessel a cause for war between the United States and Great Britain—declaring that the seizure might with equal propriety have been made in the streets of London. The blockade he pronounces to be totally inefficient, and says that sufficient proof of this fact will be furnished at the proper time. When the proper time will come he does not state, but it will probably be after the arrival on the Southern coast of the "stone fleet," which recently sailed from New-London. On the whole, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS makes a good case for his Southern readers—his Northern readers he probably cares as little about as he does about telling the truth. He seems, however, to have forgotten to mention the little affair at Port Royal, as we cannot find one word about it in his Message.

Through Richmond papers, which have recently found their way across the lines, we receive various items of interest regarding the condition and operations of the rebel forces in various quarters. The small-pox, a violent type of typhoid fever, and the black measles, are prevailing to a frightful extent among the troops near Bowling Green, and large numbers of them were dying daily. FLOYD's army, which has been so signally discomfited in Western Virginia, has fallen back four miles south of Raleigh Court-house, and LEE's command has retired to Meadow Bluff. Concerning the recent skirmish between a portion of the Brooklyn Fourteenth and a body of rebel cavalry, a dispatch had been received in Richmond, from Manassas, which acknowledges that two rebels were killed and three wounded. The rebels modestly claim to have killed but five of the Fourteenth, and taken ten prisoners.

The panic caused throughout the seaboard rebel States by the success of the National fleet at Port Royal, appears to be much greater than the rebel papers care to acknowledge. They print enough, however, to give us a tolerably fair idea in reference to it. For instance, a dispatch from Charleston, dated Nov. 17, which we find in a Richmond paper, says that the failure of the shore batteries to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels, has sadly shaken the popular confidence in the efficiency of the rebel guns, and so alarmed are many of the "sordid souls that infest all the Southern cities," that this effect may already be seen in "the burthening of freight-trains which leave almost hourly for the interior." Savannah is especially pointed at as a city where the panic has been general, whole neighborhoods having been deserted.

The steamship *Constitution*, with the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts and the Ninth Connecticut regiments on board, left Portland yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, for her destination, wherever that may be. The Twelfth Maine Regiment, for whom accommodations could not be found on board the *Constitution*, followed yesterday afternoon on board the steamer *Forest City*, which was chartered specially for their conveyance.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, with the rebel envoys, SLIDELL and MASON, on board, arrived at Boston last evening.

Preparations for some important movement are in progress at Fortress Monroe—possibly in connection with one of the new expeditions intended for operations on the enemy's soil. Several regiments have arrived there from Baltimore and Annapolis, and Old Point is in a bustle. The ferry-boats on the Roads are also being heavily armed, and everything betokens a speedy movement in some direction.

According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Company A, of the First Delaware Regiment, had a skirmish with a large force of rebel cavalry, beyond Hampton Creek, on the 21st. Three companies of Col. MAX WEBER's Regiment went to their assistance from Fortress Monroe, but, at last accounts, the result of the encounter had not been ascertained.

Mr. R. P. SWAYNE, of Western Virginia, for some years a clerk in the Auditor's Office at Richmond, has just arrived in Wheeling. He was dismissed from his clerkship because he was a native of the Western part of the State, and managed to make good his escape by proposing to head a guerilla band to operate in Pocohontas and Webster Counties. He says that communication is kept up between Richmond and all parts north through Lewis County.

Two hundred and fifty-six contrabands, who had taken refuge in Gen. LANE's army, arrived at Fort Scott a few days ago. They came on horses, in wagons, and all other kinds of vehicles.

All the powder and lead owned by Louisville, consisting of seven hundred and fifty kegs of the former and eight tons of the latter, was transferred recently to the State of Indiana. It will be manufactured at the arsenal in Indianapolis into cartridges, and sent back to the Indiana troops in Kentucky.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Tuesday last the following military celebrities, with a host of Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c., were stopping at the principal hotels in St. Louis: Maj.-Gens. HALLECK and HUNTER; Acting Maj.-Gen. STURGIS; Brig.-Gens. CURTIS, WYMAN, PRENTISS, STANLEY, ADAMS, HAMILTON, and Acting Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN; Flag Officer of the Navy, FOOTE; Naval Captains PORTER and HENRICUS.

On Nov. 12, Capt. JOHN BROWN'S Company of Sharpshooters joined Col. JENNISON'S command at Kansas City. The Colonel made them a characteristic speech, declaring that "old JOHN BROWN was the only man in whom he ever took stock;" that the slaves of rebels who took refuge with him should be protected to the last man and the last bullet; that he meant to make contrabands useful, adding the significant hint that he did not know any better way of employing rebel guns than to put them in the hands of slaves.

It is stated upon good authority that JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, will insist upon taking his seat in the Senate at the ensuing session. His family have been living in Washington during all the recess.

The *Tahoma*, one of the new gunboats which was built at Wilmington, Del., has just made a highly successful trial trip.

A movement is on foot to raise a Scotch Brigade in Illinois, and to give the command to Sir WILLIAM HAVELOCK, who has offered his services to the National Government.

Adams' Express took from Boston about fifty tons of "Thanksgiving fixins," for the Massachusetts volunteers in the vicinity of Washington. The principal part of this large quantity of eatables was sent by the families of the soldiers.

Rev. CALVIN PEASE, D. D., since 1855 President of the University of Vermont, has resigned in order to accept a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Rochester.

Piermont was visited by a destructive fire on Wednesday last. Twelve stores and property valued at $30,000 were consumed.

A man giving his name as CHARLES BROWN, and claiming a permanent residence in this City, was arrested in Rochester, on Thursday, charged with circulating counterfeit notes. Those which he had managed to dispose of were $10 bills of the Waterbury Bank, Connecticut. On his person were found $400 in counterfeit issues, among them one of the $100 bills of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked business. Flour was depressed, and exposed lots were cheaper. Wheat was freely purchased by shippers at buoyant prices. Corn was in active demand, partly on speculation, but the market was less firm. The inquiry for Cotton was moderate, at from 24¼c. @24¾c. for Middling—holders, toward the close, generally claiming 25c. ℔ lb. Provisions attracted more attention. Rio Coffee and Common Resin were in good request. Other commodities were rather lightly dealt in. The Freight engagements were moderate, and rates were, in some instances, lower.

The Message of President Davis.

We gratify, this morning, a curiosity which any one will feel, to read the story with which the rebel chief has greeted his new-elected Congress. His fiction is not an ingenious one, though very plentiful in lies. The military position of the rebels, he tells us, is much stronger than when the struggle commenced—as they have been driven out of nearly one-half of Virginia and the whole of Missouri; as Maryland has been rendered thoroughly loyal; as Fortress Monroe has been held by us, which effectually commands his own seat of Government; and as a lodgment, with a powerful force, has been made upon the coasts of North and South Carolina, it is hard to see where the rebel strength has been maintained, except about Washington, where their forces have so concentrated that no effectual resistance has been made to the progress of our arms elsewhere.

Kentucky was invaded only to secure to the people of that State the right of choice, provided this was in favor of the rebels. If this State promises to be neutral, and the national forces will withdraw, the rebels will imitate their example. It is now clear to us that the invasion of Kentucky by the rebels was, on their part, a crowning blunder, as it rendered her a staunch supporter of the National Government; led to the raising of her quota of troops; and gave us among friends just the base we wanted for operations against Tennessee and further South.

A leading theme in the message, is the rebel finances. Neither the loan secured by an export duty on cotton, nor the popular subscription of produce, so recently an engrossing subject with the rebels, have yielded much money. The means these were to supply are to be made up by Treasury Notes. These are to become, Mr. DAVIS tells us, the currency of the South. The extent to which they can be put forth is measured by that of the business transactions of society, as well as those of Government. We are glad to see Mr. DAVIS repeating an experiment, so often tried and exploded, that only fools would think of again repeating—which seeks to give a value to promises which cannot at all times and under all circumstances, be counted at their nominal value into gold and silver. Threats and terror, a mistaken idea of their value, may cause such promises to be taken for a short time as money, as was the continental currency, but as soon as the cheat is discovered, away goes the whole system, never again to be repeated by the same people. This result is not far distant among the Confederates.

Mr. DAVIS tells us that the causes that led to the rebellion exist in a still more aggravated form. We presume so. He and his associates were temporarily deposed from power, and they consequently sought to break up a government they could no longer control. He says "our people look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom we have so lately been associated." This declaration must be particularly gratifying to the Democratic Party at the North, so long the patient mules ridden by the slaveholders with entire impunity. When this party kicked its load into the ditch, the astonishment of the riders must have been startling, as well as "contemptuous."

Great expectations are based upon the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. This is regarded as truly a god-send. The rebels never expected to achieve their independence, notwithstanding all their boasting, except through foreign aid. So far this has been resolutely denied them. But the capture of their Commissioners is a bow in their heavens.

Great complaint is made as to the barbarous manner in which we conduct the war—undoubtedly in justification of the atrocities committed by the rebels themselves. Their peculiar civilization, half African and half Anglo-Saxon, renders them at once ferocious, cunning and revengeful.

The strongest point made in the Message is upon the subject of the blockade, which is asserted to have been utterly ineffectual. This is an appeal to foreigners, and we look with great interest for the specifications. It has unquestionably been so effectual as in a great measure to have cut off from the rebels supplies of arms, clothing, and munitions, from abroad, though outward-bound vessels may have occasionally escaped. The evidence that Mr. DAVIS may exhibit is just the thing wanted in teaching us to correct our shortcomings or blunders.

The stone fleet of some thirty vessels that sailed a day or two since, may relieve Mr. DAVIS of some of his anxiety about the efficiency of the blockade. The whole message is a reiteration of the declaration so often made, that under *no* circumstances will the rebels consent to a reconstruction of the Government. The alternative of subjection is the only one presented, and this Mr. DAVIS pronounces to be impossible. But as Mr. DAVIS' neck is involved in the issue, we must expect him to state his position and strength as he wishes it to be. We have no doubt that a very considerable proportion of the population in every Southern State is earnestly desirous to escape from the horrors they are now suffering, and to return to the fold that so long and so safely protected them. We have just had full evidence of this in the eagerness with which the National troops were received in their march through the eastern shore of Virginia, which, a week ago, was as rebellious, apparently, as any portion of the State, or of South Carolina. Unaided they could not throw off the spell. Maryland, a few weeks since, was as tainted as is Virginia to-day, and without Federal interference would be as deeply involved in the rebellion. Wherever our troops go they are received as deliverers, and this will be the case in the whole march to the Gulf.

The Food Question at the South.

We have heard a great deal about the bountiful crops at the South the present season. If this were so, the greatest abundance and low prices should prevail at a period when the harvest has just been gathered, and before any consumption can have taken place. But the reverse of abundance is everywhere the case. The burden of every Southern journal or report that reaches us is the prevailing dearth, extortionate prices and conspiracies, as they are termed, of the holders of provisions and merchandise to make the public pay five or ten prices for the necessaries of life. Such holders are denounced in the most savage terms, and if they will not abate their rates the law of the mob is threatened. Every day are the evils complained of growing worse and worse. Famine prices almost everywhere prevail; Winter threatens; the blockade of the South is daily becoming more and more effectual. The question of subsistence, consequently, begins to assume most formidable proportions, and bids fair to become one quite as difficult for the rebels to deal with as the maintenance of the war.

This question is to be disposed of in a manner thoroughly characteristic of the South—by the subversion instead of the maintenance of the law, the holders must shell out at prices the public are disposed to pay. Here is a new struggle inaugurated,—a struggle between necessity on one side and cupidity on the other. We hardly need be told that cupidity will, as a rule, triumph; for no passion or sentiment of humanity is so steady and strong as this. It is better for the public that in cases like that assumed, it should triumph, because the relief gained by sacking a granary or warehouse of provisions is only temporary, as by the improvidence and extravagance it begets, it only aggravates the necessities for a time satisfied, and leaves nothing in store for humanity or prudence to administer after.

We gave yesterday copious extracts from Southern journals, all bearing upon this point, as one of the most significant features of the contest. A famine already threatens, testifying alike to the poverty of the rebels, and to the thoroughness of our blockade by sea and land. If the people are short of food and other necessaries of life, how must it be with their army, which can only be supported from the excess that remains after the public are supplied. The South never has, not even the present year, raised its food. The moment the ordinary sources of supply are sealed up prices are doubled and quadrupled. The rise in France from the failure of crops there does not begin to equal that which has already taken place in the rebel States. In France the most serious consequences are apprehended from the dearth in a period of profound peace. The idea of a war upon a short crop would not for an instant be entertained. What then must soon be the condition of the rebels, who are not only short of food, but who cannot import from any quarter; and who, if they could, have nothing to pay with? A state of things that would, in peace, create in France and England a panic, with all the markets of the world open, cannot fail to do so among the rebels engaged in a colossal war with all the markets of the world shut to them. The question with them is not only how the army is to be fed and clothed, but how are to be fed and clothed the 4,000,000 of negroes who support the army and all Southern institutions? How are the improvident whites that compose so large a proportion of the rebel population? A necessity which is strong enough to-day to call forth threats, will be strong enough to-morrow to put them in execution. With the double leveler of war and famine, it seems to us that the South must soon succumb to overwhelming numbers, backed by every material appliance that can give contentment, confidence and strength.

THE RECONQUEST OF THE EASTERN SHORE.—The service rendered by the expedition judiciously sent to the Eastern Shore of Virginia by Maj.-Gen. DIX begins to demonstrate itself. So long as the rebels held forcible possession of the peninsula, the supplies the loyal inhabitants were eager to dispose of at Baltimore for the armies in that city and about Washington, were retained at home. The Northern fishermen were driven from the waters, and in fact, if the entire tract had been towed off and anchored somewhere under rebel guns, it could hardly have been more perfectly lost to the Union. To have restored it and made its convenient resources available for the maintenance of our multitudinous soldiery, is a deed hardly less meritorious than others which Gen. DIX has performed in this modern "War of the Public Good," and which will not be forgotten.

The International Cause Summed Up.

It is worth while considering what phases of the question of the seizure of the rebel emissaries may be regarded as out of the reach of doubt, and what aspects of it are eligible to form the ground of reclamation on the part of the British Government.

For text there is no need to go beyond the Queen's Proclamation of May 18, 1861—a document on which it may be assumed the British Government will not go back. According to the terms of that Proclamation, the customary penal consequences attach, among other acts, to "conveying officers, soldiers, *dispatches*, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered or deemed to be contraband of war, *according to the law or modern usage of nations*."

This would seem to put beyond doubt that dispatches of a belligerent carried by a neutral vessel assimilate to, and are to be treated as, contraband of war. Whatever uncertainty there may be on this head in general international law, *English* law is entirely explicit. Both the dicta of the text writers, and the decisions in Admiralty, settle that point. Bearers of dispatches, also, are to be likened to contraband. Here, also, both principles and precedents are clear. "Official dispatches on the affairs of the belligerent Government," declares PHILLIMORE, "*impress a hostile character upon the carriers of them.*" "It appears to me, *on principle*," decided Lord STOWELL, in the case of the *Orezembo*, "to be but reasonable that *whenever it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that such persons* [persons in semi-official civil employ] *should be sent out on the public service, at the public expense*, it should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel." And WILDMAN has epitomized the law in the compact dictum: "It is the right of the belligerent to intercept and cut off all communication by dispatches."

It now remains to consider how far that expression of the Queen's Proclamation, which limits the penalty to such articles as are considered to be contraband of war, "*according to the law or modern usage of nations*," may be brought by the British authorities into the interpretation of the general principles which their Courts have laid down. In what sense will the English Government choose to expound the "law or modern usage of nations?" There are but two points which we have seen raised as likely to come into consideration. There is, indeed, a third which has been made by the Canadian papers, which may be dismissed with a single word. Those journals lay great stress on the fact of the *Trent's* being a "Royal mail steamer," and claim that that fact should have insured her an immunity from search by our cruisers. "If it was the West India mail steamer," exclaims the Quebec *Chronicle*, "then assuredly this high-handed proceeding will lead to hostilities between England and France on the one hand, and the United States on the other!" It is enough to say, in reply to this insane raving, that public law recognizes but two classes of vessels—merchant ships and public armed ships. The latter are wholly exempt from search on the high seas; but the mere fact that a steamer is hired for a stipulated sum to carry the mails of a Government gives it no inviolability whatever.

It is urged, then, in the Canadian journals, in several American journals, (among which are the *Courrier des Etats Unis* and the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, and in various communications which we have received, that the reasoning that has been urged in justification of the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL is inapplicable to the present case;—1: because they were found on board of a vessel not expressly or exclusively engaged in the service which gave a hostile complexion to the transaction; 2: because the voyage was made from one neutral port (Havana) to another (Northampton.)

Now, the only sense in which either of these circumstances can possibly come into consideration is *in so far as they raise a presumption of an absence of fraud on the part of the master of the vessel.*

It is quite true that a mail packet might, in the regular course of her business, and under circumstances making it impossible for her to distinguish them from legitimate letters, receive dispatches which would be rightly classed as contraband of war. If this were done *unwittingly*, it would relieve the Captain from the charge of criminality, though not from the liability to seizure of the dispatches and their bearers. "It is deemed sufficient," says WHEATON, "if there has been an injury arising to the belligerent from the employment in which the vessel is found. If imposition be practiced it operates as force; and, if redress is to be sought against any person, it must be against those who have, by means either of compulsion or deceit, exposed the property to danger." Thus, if the master of the *Trent* did not know the character in which MASON and SLIDELL shipped aboard his vessel, and if he was thus deceived into the conveyance of belligerent dispatch-bearers, his Government, in case the vessel had been seized and confiscated, would have to seek redress against those who practiced the deceit. "Otherwise," adds Lord STOWELL, "such opportunities of conveyance would be constantly used, and it would be almost impossible, in the greater number of cases, to prove the privity of the immediate offender." But it was not claimed that the Captain of the *Trent* was ignorant of the character of MASON and SLIDELL, and hence he could have claimed no immunity on that score, even had Commodore WILKES gone further than he did, and confiscated the vessel.

It is in precisely the same sense that the circumstance of the *Trent's* having sailed from and to a neutral port is to be interpreted, namely, as raising a presumption of ignorance on the part of her master as to the character of the rebel passengers. The fact that the ship sailed from a neutral port to a neutral port might afford such a rational *à priori* presumption. Now, it is only in so far as such a presumption works in mitigation of the suspicion of fraud that the master of the vessel could claim immunity from the consequences of his hostile act. We have a declaration on this head by the highest English theoretic authority. PHILLIMORE says:

"With respect to such a case as might exempt the carrier of dispatches from the usual penalty, it is to be observed that, *where the commencement of a voyage is in a neutral country, and is to terminate at a neutral port*, or at a port to which, though neutral, an open trade is allowed, in such a case there is less to excite the vigilance of the master, and, therefore, *it may be proper to make some allowance for any imposition which may be practiced upon him.*"

Whether any such allowance could be made in the present case would depend on whether, with all due vigilance, the master had, nevertheless, unwittingly received on board articles of an illegal character. It is not to be supposed he will venture to put in any such pretence, as the mission of the two rebel "ambassadors" was a matter of notoriety in Havana; and it is even asserted that the Consul at Havana—whose name, by the way, appears as the agent of the line to which the *Trent* belongs—introduced them to the captain-general with great ado and flourish of trumpets. In either case, however, the right of search is indisputable.

It remains to be seen whether these points will come into consideration at all. They may become a matter of diplomatic correspondence, or they may not. If raised at all, they will, of course, have to be raised by the English authorities. The decision come to will have to be made on general *principles*. For as far as yet appears, there is not on record a single case precisely similar to this. So far as general principles and the scope and spirit of international law go, we are clearly justified. No Government could be more positively bound than the British Government is bound to-day, by its own most peremptory, direct and authoritative decisions, to admit the legality of the capture of the rebel emissaries. If, however, that nation which, from its seagirt isle, has for centuries arrogated to itself to proclaim maritime law for the world, is minded to construe abstract principles in a hostile sense, there is just a sufficient element of vagueness in the matter to make it open for her to do so. The whole question is in precisely that interesting condition to make the action of the British Government on it a palpable test of the disposition of that Power toward the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that we await, with perfect friendliness, as with perfect calmness, her voice in the matter.

Our Transatlantic Traducers.

The London *Herald*, wishing to indulge John Bull's weakness for sensation stories, or with the amiable view of perplexing the Palmerston Government, and of aiding its own party in the coming struggle for office, discusses in a recent editorial, the absurd rumor, originated by one of the Liverpool organs of secession, that spies in the pay of our Government are keeping watch over certain English merchants in the city of Liverpool:

"American spies," says our credulous cotemporary, "must be put down in England. It is intolerable that the Liverpool Exchange should be infested with New-York and Washington detectives in plain clothes. Perhaps representation to the Federal Government, by Earl RUSSELL, would be the best and only course to take. But whatever the course taken, the practice must be put down; for it is at variance with our laws and with the spirit of the constitutional form of Government under which we live."

Now there are two facts bearing on this question, of which the writer seems strangely oblivious. First, he ought to have remembered that political *espionage* is not quite unknown in England. For the spies of various European nations have been during the past fifteen years repeatedly complained of by residents in London and other large cities, without redress. At this moment there are probably hundreds of these political emissaries in Great Britain secretly pursuing their contemptible calling without hindrance or restraint. Nay, it is affirmed in influential circles that a ministry of the party represented by our Tory cotemporary, the *Herald*, did not scruple a few years ago to employ spies, on its own account, in exigencies caused by Chartist insurrections, Irish rebellions, or foreign complications.

But secondly this writer, when he stated that it was "intolerable" that English society should be infested with American spies, might have gone further and stated that it was incredible. At any rate his clear duty, before he assumed the responsibility of attacking a friendly nation or seeking political capital in a mere rumor, was to take the precaution of inquiring whether this rumor had any foundation in fact. And to say the least, the principles, the antecedents, and the genius of our National Government are such as to suggest the propriety of supporting a charge of so peculiar a character by the most irrefragable proof. For spies are the hereditary tools of despots, not the chosen instruments of a sovereign free people. It is, therefore, a most suspicious circumstance that no proof whatever is offered of the truth of the charge, which rests on mere hearsay and common report. Besides this, there is only one case in which it is pretended that this system of espionage has been detected, and the alleged facts of this case, as they are said to have occurred, have an air of romance that repels belief. The whole story is so extravagant and improbable in its details as to be entitled to little attention, except for the angry comments to which it has given rise.

A Liverpool merchant, it seems, is reported to have complained that a mysterious stranger is always hovering about him by day and by night. When he leaves his office the first man he sees is this supposed detective. Wherever he goes, whether he walks, rides or visits, the searching eyes of the spy rest ever on him. At home it is the same. The ubiquitous tormentor hovers about the threshold or peers in at the window. But this is not all. Nothing escapes the scrutiny of the imaginary Yankee. Goods consigned to the unhappy merchant are opened before they reach him. They are inspected, and their nature noted and reported. Such is the absurd story whose recital has called forth so violent a declamation against us from the most influential organ of the Tory Party in England!

It is difficult to resist the conviction that the narrative of this gentleman has been greatly exaggerated since it first passed his lips. Otherwise there would be serious doubt that he was laboring under some cerebral disturbance. And even if he were not the victim of a delusion, were it really true that he is the object of the assiduous attentions of some mysterious personage, what is there to connect us with his troubles? Why suppose that the United States would condescend to have any hand in the matter? What possible ground can be seen for the insane supposition that an obscure merchant is an object sufficiently conspicuous to be of consequence to a Government which is 3,000 miles away, has no jurisdiction over him, and is sublimely unconscious of his very existence.

The supposition is too absurd for belief. For there is no proof that any counsel or accredited agent of ours is any more cognizant of the affair than is Lord PALMERSTON or Earl RUSSELL. The only shadow of evidence on this point is the statement that certain friends of the haunted merchant have been examined at New-York and Boston, and have been found worthy of imprisonment as rebels. But this, if true, only serves to compromise the gentleman in question, and furnishes, in all probability, the explanation of his perturbed suspicions. He criminates himself. He is evidently interested in Southern schemes. Possibly he may be one of those who were warned a short time since by the British Government or offering to break our Southern blockade. He has sufficient cause for alarm if he has disobeyed his sovereign's proclamation of neutrality, exposed himself to the retribution of the laws, and given aid and comfort to the enemies of one of his country's allies. But if this English merchant have any cause for fear, it is from his own Government, and not from ours.

In commenting on this singular story, then, our cotemporary has been led into two fatal errors. He forgets that to prosecute spies, as such, in England, is a hopeless task, and that, if they are to be proceeded against at all, there are enough in London alone to occupy the exclusive attention of the law-officers of the Crown for a considerable time. And secondly, he brings an unsupported charge of employing spies against the only Government in Christendom which has always refused to tolerate or to use them. But even if this writer had been able to have proved every assertion he has made, the subject is scarcely one for diplomatic interference. For to appeal to a foreign Government to protect the privacy of an English home, and to shield from annoyance the person of a merchant in Liverpool, would be almost as absurd as to ask us to take charge of one of the batteries on the Mersey, or to man the forts at Plymouth. Any nation must renounce her proud supremacy when she becomes incapable, without diplomatic interference, to protect per people against any real crime committed by unaccredited foreigners on her own soil, and under the protection of her own laws.

That our loyal citizens resident in England keep a vigilant eye on the fitting out of suspicious ships or privateers we have little doubt. But this is perfectly legitimate, open, honorable, and just. It breaks no law, violates no obligation, and is an important part of their duty as patriots. Such unfounded attacks as the one we have noted, however, charge us with conduct of a totally different nature, and are intended to damage our National cause by awakening prejudice against us. They can, however, do us but little harm. It is true the time for setting the rumor afloat was adroitly chosen, and the expedient will accord with the other parts of that Machiavellian policy which has all along been adopted by the rebel sympathizers in Europe. Here, as everywhere else the skill with which the Confederate emissaries have set in motion every artful contrivance at all likely to further their ends, is more creditable to their ingenuity and zeal than to their truthfulness or chivalrous honor. But like most plotting schemers, these fair-spoken gentlemen are beginning to be found out. The nature of that secret influence by which the office of REUTER, the Jewish telegraph agent, has been so propitiated as that the first news flashed from the transatlantic steamers to the English Press is usually tinged with strong secession colors, is suspected, and will doubtless be one day revealed. The unblushing attempts made to tamper with the newspapers, have been already exposed. Indeed, the London *Star* holds up these efforts to public scorn and reprobation, declaring that it is matter of notoriety that a secession emissary is trying to gain over certain newspapers, and has been for some time at work to induce them to espouse the ruined cause of the South, "and to run into a trap with a golden bait." Such manœuvres on the part of the friends of rebeldom, cannot fail, when known, to disgrace their names, defeat their plans, and disgust their friends.

THE WAR ON THE KANAWHA—SERVICES OF A NEW-YORK OFFICER.—We are indebted to the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* for particulars reprinted elsewhere, of the latest and most splendid of FLOYD's successes in the way of masterly retreat. The first days of November found that commander, with his army, overhanging Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters at Gauley Bridge, and pounding away at the Union troops in camp and along all the roads over which his position could be reached. A clever march of Gen. BENHAM's brigade, obliged him to abandon Cotton Hill, and commence a retrograde movement, closely followed by that active officer. As the felon fled, BENHAM hung upon his rear, cutting off CROGAN's cavalry, and slaying CROGAN himself, and gathering up the arms and baggage the fugitives abandoned in their terror-stricken haste. There seems to be little doubt that FLOYD's command would have been utterly annihilated, had not the pursuit been arrested by orders forwarded by ROSECRANS.

The letters from Western Virginia, received in Cincinnati, or published in our columns, are singularly unanimous in ascribing every energetic demonstration made by our forces there to Gen. BENHAM. It is understood that the entire plan of the opening campaign in that quarter originated with him; and it was he, commanding the brigade of Gen. MORRIS, disabled by illness, who executed the skillful movement which cut off Gen. GARNETT, and deprived the rebels of their ablest officer. It was he, again, who led the attack at Carnifax Ferry; and he is now to be further credited with the dislodgement of FLOYD from Cotton Hill, and with the vigor and effectiveness of the pursuit. The unanimity with which the

Cincinnati Press places these transactions to the credit of Gen. BENHAM can hardly be attributed to local partiality, since that officer belongs to this City, while Gens. ROSECRANS, SCHENCK, and COX, belong to Ohio. Let us add the expression of a wish that Gen. BENHAM, who is one of the most thoroughly accomplished and skillful soldiers in the service, may be transferred from Western Virginia, where the campaign is practically ended, to some field where his skill and activity may have wider scope.

WANTED AT FORT WARREN.—The news of the capture of JAMES S. GREEN by Union troops in Missouri is followed by the announcement of the Ex-Senator's release. It is lamentable that the officer who was wise enough to make the arrest should so soon have followed the discharge of his duty by the discharge of the prisoner. GREEN is a most eligible candidate for quarters in Fort Warren. The most effective labors in the cause of the actual rebellion were those which preceded its actual outbreak. The prostitution of the Senate to the objects of latent, but now patent treason; the character systematically given to its legislation; the predominance of the embryo rebels upon all Committees; the warfare, direct and covert, levied upon every Democrat who, like BENTON, declared against the evident purpose of secession: these were the principal agencies which rendered disunion possible, and neutralized all the counteractive influences of a Republican House of Representatives. Of the men who, in the Senate, gave themselves most unreservedly and arrogantly to this preliminary business, MASON, SLIDELL, GWIN and GREEN, stood foremost—the latter having rather the advantage of the others in swagger, insolence and shamelessness. That after the mischief was done, and the breach made irreparable, the Missouri Senator became sufficiently alarmed at the impending result to throw his influence at home into the scale of DOUGLAS for the Presidency, in preference to BRECKINRIDGE, serves in no degree to palliate his previous wrong-doing; for the advocacy of DOUGLAS in Missouri was quite as serviceable to the cause of treason as a vote for BRECKINRIDGE in Virginia. GREEN, therefore, while he has not distinguished himself in the ranks of the belligerent rebels, or, like BRIGHT, entitled himself to a commission as Brigadier, has not in any measure impaired his claims to a cell in Fort Warren; and, along with GWIN, should be sent thither, to bear the rebel Ambassadors company. A community of labor claims a community of reward.

LATEST FROM MEXICO—COMPLICITY OF THE CHURCH PARTY WITH SPAIN.—Our latest intelligence from Mexico is not of so sombre a character as usual. The total defeat of MARQUEZ has given additional stability to the Constitutional Government, and the prospect of having peace and order reëstablished throughout the Republic is becoming more cheering. Rumors of the contemplated European expedition have reached the Capital, but seem to have caused very little apprehension. Certain Mexicans think that if the Allies are unreasonable, the people will arouse themselves, and that, though on the sea-board the country will be powerless, in the interior the invaders could be put to trouble. The men, however, who hold to this opinion must know little of the real state of matters. They fancy, evidently, that the masses are unanimous, and that if Mexico were assailed, all would turn out to defend her liberties. But would such be the case? The complicity of the leaders of the Church Party with Spain promises little for the patriotism of that faction; and the recent arrest of MUNOZ LEDO, MIRAMON'S Minister of State, has placed the treason and guilt of those leaders beyond question. Papers seized at LEDO'S residence prove that himself, ALMONTE, MIRAMON, and other prominent chiefs of the clerical sort, determining to ruin their country since they could not rule it, had solicited Spanish intervention, and had consented that the Mexican Republic should be overthrown and a monarchy established on its ruins. A party, whose coryphoei have played so infamous a part, will make but sorry defenders of Mexican liberties. They will be much more likely to be found, when the crisis arrives, among her enemies than among her patriots.

CARRYING AN ENEMY'S DISPATCHES.—The anxiety of the Washington authorities to check communication with Richmond is not unreasonable. The *San Jacinto*, with Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday, Nov. 15; the tidings of the capture was telegraphed from Baltimore to Washington and New-York on the following day. On Tuesday, Nov. 19, the facts were formally submitted to the Confederate Congress by President DAVIS, and made the topic of comment. How long they had already been known at Richmond it is impossible to say. But, as it has required three days for the Richmond papers of Wednesday, the 20th, to reach Washington, we may presume the same time would be needed for the transmission of intelligence in the opposite direction; and that the news of the capture took some shorter cut. Two among the earliest dispatches received in New-York may explain the matter:

From the New-York Times, Nov. 17.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday.

MESSRS. SLIDELL and MASON asked permission of Gen. WOOL to send letters to their friends, *which was granted.* The letters were open, of course.

From the New-York Times, Nov. 18.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday.

The *San Jacinto* sailed for New-York to-day. *A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day*, but brings no newspapers or intelligence of any kind.

The presumption is, therefore, that the "flag of truce" covered the "open letters" to the friends of the captives. May not the question how far we are justified in carrying the correspondence of these rebels under our own flag, while we seize it from beneath the flag of England, be asked and found difficult to answer?

A Handsome Donation.

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET,
Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

To J. M. MORRISON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* It gives me great pleasure to send you a check for $500, for the "Relief Fund for Loyal Citizens of North Carolina," for which State I have ever had a warm affection, and I cherish the hope that she will be among the first to be restored to that Union of which she was so true a friend, and from which she has been nominally severed, against the real interest and the wishes of her substantial people. Yours, very truly,

(Signed,) ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

Sketch of Gen. Halleck.

Gen. HALLECK was born in 1816, on the Mohawk River, a few miles west of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y. He is of German descent on his mother's side, being a grandson of HENRY WAGER, a near neighbor and personal friend of BARON STEUBEN, and one of the first settlers of Central New-York. On his father's side he is a descendant of PETER HALLOCK, of Hallock's Neck, near Southold, Long Island. The family name in England was originally Hallyoak, being now written Halliock, Hallock and Halleck. It is traced back to the Lords of Alnwick Castle, which, with "gallant Hotspur and his gentle Kate," has been immortalized by the poetical genius of FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, a relative of Gen. HALLECK.

Gen. HALLECK entered Union College, New-York, in 1834, and the following year entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1839, and in July of that year was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Engineers. In 1840, he was Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Academy, and, in 1841, Assistant to the Chief-Engineer, Gen. TOTTEN, in Washington. In 1843, he received from Union College, New-York, the degree of A. M. From 1841 to 1844, he was employed on the fortifications of New-York Harbor. In 1845, he traveled through the greater part of Europe, at his own expense, examining the fortifications and armies of England, France, Italy and Germany. Through the friendship of Marshal BERTRAND, with whom he went to Europe in the Autumn of 1844, he was introduced to Marshal SOULT then the Prime Minister of LOUIS-PHILLIPE, and received from him full authority to examine everything of a military character in France. Immediately after the battle of Palo Alto, in 1846, he was sent to California and the Pacific coast, where he served during the Mexican war, in both a civil and military capacity. He was in the engagements of "Palos Prietas," "Urias," "San Antonio," and "Todos Santos." At San Antonio, he marched, with about 30 mounted volunteers, 120 miles in 28 hours, surprised the enemy's garrison of several hundred men, rescued two naval officers and several marines, who were prisoners of war, captured the enemy's flag, two Mexican officers and the Governor's archives, the Governor barely escaping in his night clothes. This was regarded as the most brilliant operation of the war on the Pacific coast. At Todos Santos he led into action the main body of Col. BURTON'S forces. In the naval descent upon Mazatlan he acted as aid to Commodore SHUBRICK, and afterwards as Chief of Staff and Lieutenant-Governor of the city. As Chief Engineer he planned and directed the construction of the fortifications at that place. He was breveted Captain "for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 19th and 20th of November 1847," and was recommended for additional brevets for the affairs of San Antonio and Todos Santos in 1848; but there being at that time no mail communication from California these recommendations did not reach Washington till after the last list of brevets had been sent to the Senate. In 1847-8 and 9 he was Secretary of State of California under Govs. MASON and RILEY, and in 1849 was a leading member of the Convention and of the Committee to draft the Constitution under which California was admitted as a State. The greater part of that Constitution was drawn up by him. His also was the idea of calling the Convention in order to relieve Congress and Gen. TAYLOR'S Administration from the difficulties in which they were involved by the Free Soil and Pro-Slavery parties of 1849. The plann was eminently successful and saved California from anarchy. From 1847 to 1850 Gen. HALLECK directed and superintended the entire collection of the public revenues in California, amounting to several millions of dollars, and examined and audited all the accounts before they were forwarded to Washington. The legality of these collections was denied by the importers, and doubted by Gov. MASON and Mr. WALKER, the Secretary of the Treasury, but was subsequently sustained by the Supreme Court, in an able opinion, delivered by Justice WAYNE. From 1850 to 1854, Gen. HALLECK served in California as Judge Advocate, a member of the Pacific Board of Engineers and Inspector of Light Houses. Since his resignation in 1854, he has devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of law in San Francisco. He was the head of the firm of HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS, the oldest and most respectable law firm in California. He was also for a number of years Director-General of the New-Almaden quicksilver mines in California. In December, 1860, he was appointed Major-General of militia, in which capacity he acted till the receipt of his commission of Major-General U. S. A., and was recently offered by the Governor of California a seat in the Supreme Court of that State, which he declined.

Gen. HALLECK is the author of several military as well as legal works. In 1841 his *Papers on Practical Engineering, No. 1*, were published by the Engineer Department. In 1844 Congress published his *Report on Military Defences*. In 1846 he published *Elements of Military Art and Science*; in 1854, *Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico*; in 1860, *De Foz on the Law of Mines*, and in 1861 a very elaborate work, entitled *International Law and the Laws of War*. The latter work is peculiarly applicable to the present times, and will be exceedingly useful to officers of the Army and Navy as a legal guide. It was printed in California, but we understand will soon be published in the Atlantic States. It will be seen by this brief sketch that Gen. HALLECK has had much experience both in military and civil matters. He has never sought office of any kind, and has never taken much part in party politics, although uniformly voting with the conservative Democracy. On the death of Mr. DOUGLAS and the beginning of the war, his influence in California was given in support of the present Administration.

Col. John Cochrane's Position in Relation to the Slavery Question.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS,
CAMP COCHRANE, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

The recent speech of Col. COCHRANE to his regiment has been entirely misconstrued by the New-York *Herald*, in which I have seen certain strictures which should not pass unnoticed.

He has been mistaken as advocating the doctrine of servile insurrection. It would seem rather, by the language of his speech, that he deprecates the horrors of such a conflict. If the full report of his language be consulted, it will clearly appear that he advocated the arming of the slave purely and merely when prompted by a military necessity, referable, on each occasion thereof, solely to the General in command. If such occasion should not arise, he encouraged a distribution of the slaves among the non-slaveholders of the South. He distinctly repudiates Abolitionism and Emancipation, and protested against making the slaves free. In fact, he seemed to have looked forward to the time when the Constitution should be restored to its primitive vigor, enforced in all its commands, and observed in all its restraints. The simple proposition of the Colonel, therefore, clearly seems to have been: that commanders shall be the judges *when* slaves should be armed and used *within our armies* for victory over the slaveholders, or be used in any other manner—its equivalent in effecting the desired object. The following brief extracts from the speech will sufficiently prove the accuracy of what has been written above:

"The Constitution, by the necessity of the controversy, is cast behind the arena of the strife. May it rest there safe until the present strife being over, it shall be restored to its original purity and force. Like the sybil leaves when lost, the remainder become more valuable in our eyes, and in the midst of carnage we will clasp to our bosom that instrument whose worth has never been transcended by human efforts. Soldiers, to what means shall we resort for our existence? This war is devoted not merely to victory and its mighty honors, not merely to the triumph which moves in glorious procession along our streets. But it is a war which moves toward the protection of our homes, the safety of our families, the continuation of our domestic altars, and the protection of our firesides. In such a war we are justified, are bound to resort to every force within our power. Having opened the port of Beaufort, we shall be able to export millions of cotton bales, and from these we may raise the sinews of war. Do you say that we should not seize the cotton? No; you are clear upon that point. Suppose the munitions of war are within our reach, would we not be guilty of shameful neglect if we availed not ourselves of the opportunity to use them? Suppose the enemy's slaves were arrayed against you, would you, from any squeamishness, refrain from pointing against them the hostile gun, and prostrating them in death? No; that is your object and purport. And if you would seize their property, open their ports, and even destroy their lives, I ask you whether you would not use their slaves—whether you would not arm their slaves, [great applause,] and carry them in battalions against their masters? * * Now, is this emancipation? Is this Abolitionism? I do not regard it as either. It no more partakes of Abolitionism than a spaniel partakes of the nature of the lion. Abolitionism is to free the slaves. It is to make war upon the South for that purpose. It is to place them above their masters in the social scale. It is to assert the great abstract principles of equality among men. But to take the slave and make him an implement of war in overcoming our enemy, that is a military scheme. It is a military necessity, and the commander who does not this, or something equivalent to it, is unworthy of the position he holds, and equally unworthy of your confidence. Emancipation! Are we engaged in a war of emancipation? If so, who commenced the war? Not we. And if we did not commence the war, we cannot be charged with its consequences. Where had it its origin? It had its origin in the South. It was and has been a war of the South against the free institutions of the North. Let me illustrate. Are we to free their slaves? We do not intend it. Do you recollect the resolution which was passed the last session of Congress, which distinctly declares that it never was intended by anybody in this wide land to free the slaves."

He distinctly declared that the war is not one of our own organizing, but has been forced upon us by a crafty enemy, an enemy resolved to uproot our free Government, their object being to establish a "reign of terror," anarchy, and confiscation of property, to implant the hideous doctrine of Secession, and to spread desolation over the face of our beloved country. It is to arrest this mighty tide of revolution that the armies of the North have been organized. It is for the purpose of crushing this Lernæan Hydra that half-a-million of men have been called out. It is to conquer this Gorgon that the loyal States are putting forth such efforts. And since all compromise is at an end, why exercise squeamishness in the accomplishment of the object? The sooner the storm is appeased, the quicker the bark reaches her haven: the sooner rebellion is wiped out, the speedier will the ship of State return to her old moorings. These results can only be attained by applying and making effective the stern doctrines laid down by Col. COCHRANE.

CITY POLITICS.

Organization of an Opdyke Club.

A meeting of the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward was held, at Landman's Hotel, Sixty-ninth street, on Saturday evening, when an Opdyke Club was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—JAMES P. WALKER.
Vice-Presidents—Wm. A. Dooley, Chas. McCarthy, Dennis McCabe, Wm. D. Swart, Henry J. Armstrong, A. Levinger, C. Schwartz, C. L. Frost, H. J. Armstrong, J. Gooper, J. E. Flagler, J. B. McDonald, Jas. Quinn, J. Reed, Chas. Adams, A. Winants, M. Conkling, Henry Knepps, W. J. Pinckney, J. T. M. Bleakly.
Secretaries—N. H. Babcock and Allen Cooper.
Treasurer—J. W. T. Van Riper.
Executive Committee—Dr. Schenck, W. H. De Camp, and L. Harney.

Resolutions indorsing Mr. OPDYKE as a candidate for the Mayoralty, "qualified to give the death-blow to the fraud and corruption of the present Municipal Administration," and pledging the hearty support of the Club to insure his election, were adopted.

The meeting adjourned.

Tammany School Conventions.

The Fourth, Fifteenth and Twenty-first Wards Tammany School Conventions met last night pursuant to adjournment. The Fifteenth adjourned till the 25th inst. The Twenty-first Ward nominated ANDREW V. STOUT, Commissioner; WM. NOYES and JAMES TRAINOR, Trustees, and WESLEY STERLING YARD Inspector. The Fourth Ward nominated PETER MEADE, Commissioner; M. MCGOWAN, Inspector; and JAMES WHITE and CHARLES KELLY for Trustees.

People's Union Councilmanic Convention.

The Fifth Councilmanic District People's Union Convention met last night, but had made no nomination up to a late hour.

School Nominations for the Seventh Ward.

The citizens of the Seventh Ward held a meeting, on Friday night last, at the East Broadway House, and unanimously nominated the following ticket:

School Commissioner—DANIEL COGER.
School Trustees—EDWARD M. SKIDMORE and RICHARD POILLON.
Inspector—JONES.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JOHN ROHAN, of No. 54 Henry-street, made complaint yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, whereby he charges that PATRICK MEARA, early yesterday morning, assaulted and knocked him down, on the corner of Madison and Catharine streets. The blows and fall rendered ROHAN helpless for a time, and while lying thus, MEARA robbed him of two hunting-case watches, one gold chain and seal attached, the whole valued at $125. The accused party made his escape at the time, but was soon afterward arrested by Officer ROBB, of the Fourth Precinct, and the Justice committed him to the Tombs in default of bail.

POLICE MOVEMENTS.—Mr. HASBROUCK, chief clerk of the Police Department, has advertised for a lot upon which to erect a new and more commodious edifice, to be used as the headquarters of the Police. The bids are to be opened on the 1st proximo. Superintendent KENNEDY continues to rigidly enforce the regulations requiring all persons leaving New-York, for Europe or California, to bear a passport properly countersigned.

ARRIVAL OF THE MURDERER OF CAPT. ADAMS.—HENRY HAWKINS, a colored man about 30 years of age, who, while acting as steward of the ship *Lammagier*, murdered the Captain, HENRY ADAMS, in the English channel, arrived here yesterday, having been sent home by the American Consul at London. He was placed in the custody of the United States Marshal, who committed him to the Tombs to await an examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man was arrested, last evening, for attempting to pass a counterfeit $2 at the box-office of Wallack's Theatre. The police searched him, and found a genuine $10 bill, but no other counterfeit. It was thought best to commit him, however, for further examination.

FIRE IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A fire was discovered yesterday morning in the residence of THOMAS G. WALKER, No. 390 Fifth-avenue. It originated in an ash-barrel under the back-sloop, and was soon extinguished by the firemen. Damage about $100; insured.

FIRE IN A MACHINE-SHOP.—Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the machine-shop of JOHN GLEASON, No. 184 West Houston-street. It is believed to have originated from the stove. Extinguished with trifling damage.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Nov. 22, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 15	135	142	277
Admitted to Nov. 22	33	34	67
Discharged, cured or relieved	39	34	73
Died	3	8	11
Remaining at date	126	134	260

Males, 238; females, 22.

Williams' Whaling Voyage—Panoramas as Mediums of Instruction.

The life-like scenes of the "Whaling Voyage," now on exhibition at Hope Chapel, are attracting the attention of parties who are not easily drawn toward shows of any kind. The panorama, as a means of illustrating travels, has always been held in high esteem, but rarely do we meet with such satisfactory *practical* episodes as Capt. WILLIAMS favors us with. He has in full view before the audience his whaling boat, fully manned with a crew of hardy sailors, and goes through the whole catalogue of manœuvres incident to capturing a leviathan of the deep. Now they leave their ship's side and bear away toward the school of whales spied out by the man on the "cross-trees." The little or "calf whales" are a sure indication to the sailor that the mother is not far off, for it is a proverb with them that the whale, unlike a fashionable mother, never loses sight of her child. Now the excitement in the boat is intense, as lance after lance is buried in the body of the monster, after all, only sufficient to give it a fright, and cause it to sink out of sight, (for the purpose, probably, of contemplating the position of affairs,) for in some twenty or thirty minutes the continent of a back is seen rising at a distance, and now the chase commences in good earnest, lasting often two days and a night. The exhausted oarsmen are represented failing to sleep as the night deepens, the Captain trying to keep them on the alert with encouragement or threats, but at last his continual "Pull away, pull away, boys!" is spoken in a half-waking dream. He rouses himself out of a short nap, and after a moment's soliloquizing compassionately over the faithful fellows drooping upon their oars, he brings them to their feet and their senses simultaneously by a tremendous shout—"Wake up! Why can't you stay awake, *like I do?*" Then away goes the poo little "land-lubber," (recently shipped,) over the boat side, head foremost, for a good ducking in the brine, the jolly skipper guiding the movement by a tight hold on the "stern sheets" of the doomed lad. They now sing in fine style a boatman's glee, to try its effect to keep them awake, but Morpheu gets the better of them all again, till daylight and the prospect of a successful haul upon their already crippled prey, incite them to renewed action. We have all phases of whaling voyage experience, from the taking and stripping of a prize worth three thousand dollars, to the loss, after hard chasing, of an equally valuable one—the joy the first creates, and the wild fury that possesses the cruisers when foiled. The time consumed upon a regular whaling voyage from Nantucket to the North and South Pacific is three years; the number of miles traversed, some forty thousand; and the worth of a good homeward-bound cargo, twenty thousand dollars. To-morrow afternoon the exhibition will be opened for children and schools. *No better* lessons of the points treated of can be found for them in books.

The Case of Capt. Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Learning by the papers that they have Court-martialed Capt. POOR, of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, I am in possession of a few facts that I should like to have made public, in relation to the escape of the privateer *Sumter*.

First—That Capt. POOR was informed, at least three weeks previous to the escape of the *Sumter*, that an armed vessel was fitting out at New-Orleans, and would run the blockade the first opportunity.

That the yacht *Gipsey*, of New-Orleans, would run the blockade. All of which proved true, as we captured her and sent her back.

That the *Sumter* could be seen from the deck of the *Brooklyn* ten or twelve days before her escape, waiting an opportunity to run the blockade.

That, on the morning of her escape, we were going out to overhaul a bark, eight miles from our anchorage; and, when half-way between the bark and the Pass, the look-out aloft reported a steamer coming down the river. But Capt. POOR still kept on his way to the bark.

That Capt. POOR stopped the ship to take soundings when we were three miles from shore, and by that means lost twenty minutes of his most valuable time.

That our large bow anchor was dragging in the water two hours out of the five that we chased the *Sumter*.

That the ship's company had to request him to make more sail.

At the time he gave up the chase we had a fine breeze, and our chance of capturing her was more favorable than at any time previous.

These are facts, and when the Naval Court-martial make up their mind to look in the right place for their witnesses, they should bring up some of the ship's crew, and then no doubt they will get a true statement of affairs from eye-witnesses.

BROOKLYN.

Fair for the Benefit of a Very Useful Charity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps not one-half of the people in these contiguous cities know that there is in Eighty-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, an asylum for those poor girls who have outside of it no one to care for them—no hand reached out, but to drag down—no voice, but to delude, deceive or to curse—and that the Society is founded and managed by a few noble women, whose hearts have been touched by the finger of God, and whose hands have been strengthened thereby to carry on this blessed work of saving their fallen sisters! And in this they have been very successful; giving to many reputable situations, and restoring many to their relatives, where often a mother's love has been reaching out for them through long years of estrangement. But we are under pecuniary liabilities, which must be met; and to do this, we are holding a "fair or sale of useful and fancy articles," at Dodworth's Building, corner Twenty-sixth-street and Broadway, which commenced on Wednesday evening, and will continue through this week, until Monday evening, when we shall have, in connection with the "fair," a concert—vocal and instumental—sacred and patriotic pieces—by distinguished gentlemen, who have kindly volunteered their services. By the aid of generous hearts and nimble fingers, the ladies have an exceedingly fine and large assortment of almost everything that woman's taste and ingenuity suggest, beside many beautiful articles of *bijou, virtu*, books; also an excellent refreshment table. The fair is open throughout the day and evening. Admittance to the sale and concert, Monday evening, 25 cents. The public are earnestly invited to attend.

ONE OF THE MANAGERS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22, 1861.

A SCENE IN COURT.—On Thursday, the Orphans' Court, in Washington, was the scene of excitement. The "Barney Divorce Case" was on trial, when, as appears from the statement of sworn witnesses, Mr. DE KRAFFT, who is conducting the case on behalf of the deceased Mrs. BARNEY, was sitting at one of the desks writing, when the two sons of Mr. BARNEY came into the room, the eldest passing and taking a seat a few feet beyond Mr. DE KRAFFT, whilst the youngest paused as he came opposite Mr. DE KRAFFT, as if to inquire for a seat, when the latter held out his hand as if about to show him one. Just at this moment Mr. BARNEY, who had been sitting some five or six yards to the right of Mr. DE KRAFFT, suddenly rose from his seat, and exclaiming that "it was his child, and he (DE KRAFFT) should not have him," rushed towards the child and endeavored to pull him away from Mr. DE K. The latter rose from his seat at the same moment, and a brief struggle ensued between the two for the possession of the child. Judge PURCELL, who had not observed the first part of the movement, ordered both to resume their seats, which order was at once obeyed by Mr. DE K., the other remaining in a menacing attitude. Judge PURCELL remarked that this disorder in Court had now gone far enough, and he intended to make an example of whoever might prove to be the guilty party in this instance. The evidence of some seven or eight witnesses was taken, and resulted in BARNEY being placed in the custody of the Marshal, and subsequently imprisoned in the County jail for six hours.

THE EXPLOSION AT DUPONT'S POWDER MILLS.—The explosion at DUPONT'S powder mills, near Wilmington, which was distinctly heard in this city on Wednesday morning, occurred at 11 o'clock. The casualties are said to be three or four men killed, named SAMUEL RUSSELL, CHARLES MULHRIEN and JOHN VIZIER. A fourth man was killed, name unknown. The remains were so blackened and mutilated that their friends could not recognize them. MARTIN DOLAN was near one of the mills, and narrowly escaped. The explosion is the most powerful since the explosion of the powder-wagons in Fourteenth-street, Wilmington, some years ago. It shook many houses in Wilmington violently, and was sensible heard and felt at Point Breeze and Wilmington, but was not felt or heard at Newcastle. The dwelling-houses of the proprietors of the estate are said to be very much damaged, and considerable work and time will be required to put them in repair. The operatives in a manufactory on the opposite side of the Brandywine Creek were terribly affected by the concussion; one of the girls is said to have died from it. The glass was all shattered out of the mill, and some of the machinery displaced.—*Philadelphia Press, Nov. 23.*

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, army, navy and traveling Shirts, knit wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.

Military Riding and Marching Boots.
WINTER WATER PROOF BOOTS.
BROOKS, the Bootmaker, established 1829, is at No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
LORIN BROOKS & SON.

DIED.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 22, suddenly, of apoplexy, ASA GARDNER, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 97 East 30th-st., on Monday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

ALTHAUSE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 22, HELEN W., wife of S. B. ALTHAUSE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock M.

SHAND.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, at No. 78 Pierrepont-st., after a lingering illness of three months, CAROLINE PENELOPE SHAND, aged 19 years, 3 months and 6 days.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

"I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me."

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 609.—Nov. 23, 1861.
34, 51, 45, 30, 73, 58, 47, 15, 22, 60, 46, 13.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 610.—Nov. 23, 1861.
33, 7, 31, 41, 27, 59, 16, 62, 56, 75, 23, 2.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
DE CORDOVA'S
NEW HUMOROUS LECTURE,
"AN OMNIBUS-RIDE UP BROADWAY,"
at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents,
to be had at the Library, down-town Office, Firth, Pond & Co.'s, and the door on the evening of the Lecture.

COAL.
$4 50 PER TON.
A very superior White Ash Coal of all sizes, will be delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, at the above low price, for cash, when ordered.
Liverpool Cannel and Orrel Coal, from ship or yard, at the lowest rates. GEO. W. PECK,
Office No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York.
Office hours—8½ to 10 A. M; 12 to 1 P. M.; 3 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, A thorough-bred Newfoundland Dog, or one crossed with a St. Bernard, between 8 and 12 months old. Address PICAYUNE, Box No. 134, Times Office.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,

NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD BUTT,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to ($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.

This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.

It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.

Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDOWELL or Gen. Wadsworth.

Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.

R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts., on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, at 11 o'clock, in full uniform, to celebrate the Seventy-eighth Anniversary of the Evacuation of the British troops from our shores after a seven years' war. All the Veterans in the adjacent counties are invited to participate with us in the celebration. A collation will be prepared for the occasion. By order

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAM DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.

Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS MCCLELLAN CHASSEURS,
NINETIETH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
CAMP MORGAN, Nov. 22, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 6.—THIS REGIment, being fully organized, is expected to march in a few days. Therefore, all absent members are hereby ordered to report to camp on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., otherwise they will be considered deserters, and treated accordingly. By order

JOS. S. MORGAN, Colonel Commanding.

THE MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Rifles for the transaction of important business, is adjourned until MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the drill room, corner of Broadway and 4th st., when full attendance is expected.

C. E. STRONG, Secretary.

NEW BOOKS.

A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.
EMANCIPATION AND THE WAR!
COMPENSATION ESSENTIAL TO PEACE AND CIVILIZATION.

In which it is made apparent that the Resources of the Country are three-fold greater than the emergency, which will call for little, if any, additional taxation.

By DANIEL R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina.

This pamphlet will be found full of facts and figures, sustaining the position of the author, and should be widely read and circulated. Price 5c. per copy. $3 per 100.

For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

WAR C

The Great London Exhibition of 1862.

To the Mechanics and Manufacturers of the United States:

I have lately returned from England, where I have had opportunities to inform myself about the coming Exhibition. As I took an active interest in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and as since that time I have been engaged in such business in England as to bring me into constant intercourse with its most enterprising men, and to make me familiar with its daily industrial life, I have thought that I might add something, in a plain way, to the information you already possess in regard to what it is best to send to the Exhibition of 1862.

In 1851, we were at first the butt for ridicule, then the subject for study, and at last, the wonder for success. These have always seemed to me to be the three stages through which we passed. Our cornbrooms, wooden shoe-pegs, anti-friction presses, grain-reapers, meat biscuits, revolvers and locks, seemed at first sight to be in unfortunate juxtaposition with the jewelry, malachite doors and foulard handkerchiefs of Russia, or the Gothic chalices, chased bracelets and Gobelins tapestry of France; but our contributions modestly held their ground until, first furnishing food for thoughtful minds, they achieved a victory, not the less valuable because it had cost toil and patience. In 1862, as there is no reason why our industry may not be better represented, so there is none why we may not win a more substantial success. If, in the midst of crushing a rebellion, which calls half a million of our sons into the field, we can take up our National loans, attract gold from foreign lands, feed the starving millions of Europe, and find work, day and night, for our steam-engines and waterwheels, surely we can show to the assembled representatives of civilization at London, that neither distance, nor inexperience in ecountering the perils of war, nor reverses, nor the cold shoulder of our fatherland, nor the applauded slander that the great democratic bubble has burst, can abash or repress the energy of the only untrammeled labor on the globe. If the United States be really the young Hercules of the world, now surely is the time to show it. Our difficulties are grave enough; have we the inherent force necessary to rise above them, and convert them into incentives to a manful struggle on the arena of peace as well as on the field of war? I answer, yes. I verily believe that even now, at this late day, there might, by judicious selections from the factories and workshops of the North and East, where ten thousand appliances for the saving of labor, unpatented and unknown to the world, exist, be collected such an array of fabrics, mechanical and agricultural implements and enginery, as would carry off a fair proportion of the prizes at the Exhibition.

The preparations made in England are great. A guarantee fund of more than £600,000 has been subscribed. The plans of the building indicate great advance upon its predecessors. The location, all things considered, is well chosen, being far enough removed from the heart of the metropolis to avoid the main channels of business, and yet near enough to render any considerable travel unnecessary. If those who visited London in 1851 will recall the walk, leading up by Rotten Row, towards the semi-historic mansion of the Countess of Blessington,—then, alas, degraded to a wayside inn,—by which the green fields of Kensington Gore were reached, and will imagine streets, parks and gardens sprung up over that broad declivity, the location of the new palace will be easily understood. In itself it promises to be, what neither the old Palace, nor its Paris, nor New-York successors were, an object of beauty. But, bounded on the north and east by the new Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, opening southward on a spacious avenue, 400 feet in width, beyond which the swelling slopes of green extend to the banks of the Thames, and overlooking towards the west a city of palatial mansions, hardly five minutes' walk from Kensington Gardens, and less than half an hour's drive to Strawberry Hill and Pope's villa, it will possess attractions far superior to its predecessor.

As to the interest which the coming exhibition excites throughout Europe, there is no doubt. The great success of the exhibition of 1851, as an introduction to new markets for industrial products, is well known. It is said that more than 1,000 articles, now well known in commerce, some of which represent an annual value of millions of dollars, found their way thus into new markets. We do not give importance enough to this, nor do we even begin to *show* our wares as European producers do. As a rule we make the best machinery, but, outside of our home markets, who knows it? English shops supply Continental Europe, the East, and South America with steam-engines (fifty locomotives are now being built in Manchester for Spain,) and yet, whenever ours have come into fair competition with theirs, they have shown themselves superior. Hoe's steam-press costs one-half more to build in England. Numberless improvements in our broadcloths, kerseys and other woolens, and in our endless varieties of cotton fabrics, are unknown abroad, simply because we take no pains to show them. Now if, as the signs of the times indicate, we are to become a large manufacturing people, is it not wise to ascertain whether we may not share in the profits of other markets? From Southern Italy, Eastern Europe, Northern Africa, Denmark, Sweden, Western Asia and Australia, thousands will come to London next Summer, for the purpose of examining machinery, with reference to purchasing. Will it not pay to show them ours?

Besides, if it be not all a fiction that in practical applications, in results attained at less cost, and in both iron and workmanship, much of our machinery is preferable to the English and French, what hinders our competing with them on their own ground—especially since France has reduced and England abolished all tariff duties upon machinery? A thousand Yankee inventions are used in Lancashire mills; the Government works at Enfield have adopted our gun-stock and other machinery; our brick-making inventions are being put in operation in the Surrey clay-fields. Why not give one hearty lift and show them that we can make improvements faster than they can borrow them?

But however the exhibition, as a market-finder, may affect us, it is acting as a seven-fold stimulus upon producers in Europe, and its results will be seen in unprecedented displays from loom and spindle, workshop and stithy, in endless varieties of form and color and utility. Up to the 27th of September, the applications for space in the departments appropriated to France, Austria, Russia, Belgium and Holland, had been very numerous, and on the same day the English Commissioners gave notice that after Oct. 15, no more applications would be entertained from intending exhibitors within great Britain and Ireland. There is no longer any doubt, that rich beyond all its successors as was the exhibition of 1851, it will be surpassed by that of 1862.

In regard to the appropriate branches of our industry to be represented, it is hardly possible to go amiss. The peculiar feature of our labor is that practical science, in some form or other, enters with it into endless combination. What else has produced our claw-hammer, to this day unknown in Europe, England included—the carpenter still drawing nails out of the wood with nippers? What else brought our pin machines, gugging and heading machines for rivets, forms for shaping cut-file fabrics, fancy checks and seamless bags—all unknown in Europe except as Judas knew the contents of the bag? Or our machines for wheel tires, twisting the fringes of shawls, turning irregular surfaces, hardening and straightening saws, tenoning, boring, and tenguing wood; or the boot-crimps, sole-cutters, leather-splitters, paper-rulers, cork-cutters, and ten thousand other labor-saving machines, but science wedded to labor? Considering the ignorance that obtains in Europe in regard to our manufactures, it were to be wished that every woolen and cotton factory, every establishment for producing shawls, blankets, rugs, petticoats, satinets, prints, Canton flannels, checks, ticking and bags—every harness, carriage, tool, medical instrument, stove, woodware, boot and shoe, mill-band, agricultural implement, car-wheel, nail, horse-shoe, floor-cloth, pump, axle-box and lathe maker in the whole country, might be sufficiently represented. Such a representation would do more for us a peacemaker—as a reliable witness of what we really are—than all newspapers and diplomatic letters, or armies and navies.

If it be asked, What constitutes a sufficient representation? the reply must be, *enough of every article to fairly show the condition of the industry.* Too small samples compare to disadvantage, and induce suspicion before the juries. A case of cloths, a bale of flannels, of prints, or shawls, or tickings, a dozen sets of tools, a gross of cutlery, a score of mill-bands, a case of boots and shoes, are not lost by sending them to the exhibition, whether they do or do not gain a prize. If entrusted to a respectable consignee, they can be sold at remunerative prices at the close of the exhibition.

The circular issued by the American Commissioners intimates that a vessel may be furnished by the Government for conveying the articles free to and from London. This, though well enough, is really of very small importance to each individual exhibitor, when freights are only from $5 to $7 a ton of 40 cubic feet. The circular also states that articles for shipment by the Government vessel (if obtained) must be ready by January 1, 1862. It is well, however, to be borne in mind, that articles are safe for admission to the exhibition if shipped to London prior to March 1. If it be replied that the Commissioners might refuse to receive them, I can only say that the thing is impossible. As in 1851, so now, more than one-half of all the entries for exhibition were made by consignees in London, and in every department goods will be received up to the day of opening, and, in exceptional cases, after. Indeed, should the Government furnish a vessel for free conveyance of goods, there are many who would prefer to consign to such houses as FINKLE, LYON & Co., EIVES & MACEY, and NEUMANN & STERN, because of their known responsibility, rather than take the risks of Government supervision. It needs only to send forward the articles for exhibition, advise the consignee by mail, give the proper instructions as to whether they are to be sold or returned, and all will be efficiently and accurately done.

I can only express my earnest desire that our efforts for a good representation of our industrial progress since 1851 may correspond to our ability, and subscribe myself, Your fellow-citizen,

N. J. DODGE.

COPAKE IRON WORKS, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1861.

Wreck of the North Briton.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. GRANGE.

From the Quebec Chronicle, Nov. 19.

About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Provincial tug steamer *Napoleon III.*, Capt. GOURDEAU, arrived in port from Mingan, where she had been dispatched on Monday last, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the shipwrecked passengers of the steamship *North Briton.* As the passengers and crew, with but few exceptions, had proceeded in the *Anglo-Saxon*, on Monday last, the *Napoleon* brings but scanty details, and these are limited to a few words concerning the position of the wreck and a record of her own movements:

CAPT. GOURDEAU'S STATEMENT.

No time was lost, after receiving orders, in getting the *Napoleon III.* ready for her trip, and she left port shortly after 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday. The weather at the time was extremely thick and unfavorable. Next day she reached Father Point, where the Captain received a telegraphic dispatch ordering him to proceed at once, without detay, to Mingan. On reaching this place, to which the steamer proceeded with all possible dispatch, Capt. GOURDEAU found Capt. GRANGE, the first and second officers and two of the passengers—the remainder having taken passage in the outward bound steamship. These persons were taken on board, and the *Napoleon* started on her return trip. The Captain saw the wreck of the *North Briton*, a considerable distance off. As well as could be made out, she seemed to sit upright, and in the position in which she lay is well sheltered from east and north-east winds. The Captain also reports having spoken three schooners in Mingan harbor, laden with a portion of the cargo from the wreck.

CAPT. GRANGE'S STATEMENT.

A special meeting of the members of the Cabinet was held when the arrival of the *Napoleon* was announced; and Capt. GRANGE was called before this meeting and examined as to the causes of the accident. The result of the examination may be summed up by saying that he was altogether unable to account for the disaster. On taking his departure from Point des Monts he steered his usual course, until at last he found his vessel on the rocks. He corroborates the suspicion already made public in these columns, and entertained by those who examined him, that the seamen who arrived by the *John G. Deshler* cut their boats adrift designedly. Capt. GRANGE thinks the compasses were right. Just before the disaster breakers were perceived ahead, but it was then too late. It is not inferred from the Captain's narrative that the night was unusually dark. A great deal of luggage was saved, and the passengers were enabled to provide themselves with plenty of provisions and blankets. Almost all the mail bags, he thinks, were saved. The larger bags, containing papers, were cut open by the mail officer, and as it was found that their contents were completely saturated, they were not removed. The principal loss of luggage was owing to one of the schooners, with a quantity on board, running aground; and a large amount of the baggage which was on deck had to be thrown overboard.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

A letter was received yesterday, by the *Napoleon*, from Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET. The honorable gentleman stated that he has lost all his effects, and Mrs. VANKOUGHNET had lost her jewelry. As the letter was written when the steamship *Anglo-Saxon* was in sight, it was necessarily brief, and gave but few particulars. The passengers had resolved on taking passage by the *Anglo-Saxon*, fearing that, if they did not, they would be compelled to Winter at Mingan.

Liberia and Emancipation.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BENSON.

The United States ship *San Jacinto*, from the African squadron, brought the subjoined interesting communication from the President of Liberia:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, Sept. 9, 1861.

VERY DEAR SIR: I received your kind favor of the 28th of June, per *Ocean Eagle*, and read its contents with usual lively interest.

The box of papers, &c., kindly sent also, duly came safely to hand, and the parcels have been distributed as directed. Please accept our thanks for your continuous remembrance of us. At a time when such momentous events are transpiring in the United States, occurrences with which the dearest interests of my race are interwoven, you may imagine our appreciation of everything in the shape of a newspaper from thence, so as to catch the latest news.

Though not the avowed policy of your Government, (nor would it be policy to make such an avowal,) yet I feel sanguine that emancipation in the Slave States will keep pace with the United States troops. Divine Providence has taken the work of emancipation in hand, and it will be brought about in a manner and with a rapidity not originally designed, nor yet fully understood by human foresight. I believe it to be beyond any human power and sagacity to prevent it. As the United States Government will necessarily have, at some time in future, to make some provision for the emancipated, I hope there will be no abatement in the usual interest of our friends in the United States in advocating the superior claims and interests of Liberia. I perceive that the agents of the Haytien Government are exerting themselves; but I think it does not require any extraordinary penetration or mental acumen to see that the prospect of permanently establishing a colored nationality (African) in the Western hemisphere, is very gloomy. I wish Hayti well, and so do Liberians generally. We will not speak an unkind word of them; yet we are incredulous that the Caucassian race will let them maintain a permanent nationality in that hemisphere.

The bundle of clothing for recaptured children has been duly received, and the wish of the kind donor shall be strictly carried out. It will be duly acknowledged in the *Herald* so soon as our printing paper arrives from Europe, which I fear will not be until November.

With my best wishes, I subscribe myself, yours, very respectfully, STEPHEN A. BENSON.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY.—There is a barge lying at the foot of Third-street, into which workmen are busily engaged putting box after box of mill machinery for spinning and weaving cotton. There will be a sufficiency of machinery to fill two barges—fully 100 tons—which Capt. PINK VARBLE, with his towboat *Pink Varble*, will tow down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Cumberland, and then up that stream into the State of Tennessee to the point where the machinery is to be set up. This machinery consists of some eighty cotton looms for the manufacture of common domestic. It was manufactured in Paterson, N. J., and has been in this city some three months or more, waiting a permit to ship. The permit has arrived at last, and the machinery, valued at $50,000, will go forward about Monday or Tuesday. It is for the McMinnville Manufacturing Company, at McMinnville, Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 105 miles east of Nashville. Capt. PINK will have a good job of going.—*Louisville Democrat, Nov.* 16.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 23, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	93⅛	50	Erie Railway	30
2,000	U. S. 5s, 1865.....	87½	650	do	29⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou.	84	50	do	b30 29⅜
4,000	Ohio State 6s, '70.	93	50	do	29⅜
2,500	Ohio State 6s, '75.	93	50	do	b10 29⅜
1,000	Kent'ky State 6s.	75	370	do	29⅜
1,000	Ill. Canal Bds., '60	81	300	Harlem Railroad	12
2,000	Virginia State 6s.	47½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	s15 29
4,000	N. C. State 6s....	59½	100	do	29¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	42½	117	Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R.	20
50,000	do.....	42⅜	1100	Mich. Cen. R.	48
1,000	Cal. St. 7s.....	81½	50	do	s30 47⅜
3,000	do.....	81¾	150	do	48⅜
2,000	Bklyn. C. W. L.	96	100	do	48¾
5,000	E. R. 3d m. b., '83	88½	50	do	b30 48⅝
1,000	R. & S. L. 1st m.	70	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	17¾
7,000	Hud. R. 3d m. b.	75½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	35⅜
500	Har. R. 3d m. b.	75	200	do	35⅜
6,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1 m. S. F. C. bds.....	94	100	do	b30 35⅝
2,000	M. So. 2d m. as.	60	10	Panama Railroad	114¾
5,000	M. So. S. F. b.	79	50	do	114
6,000	do.....	78¾	50	do	113½
20	Union Bank.....	83	50	do	113
9	Bank of Commerce	83¼	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	59⅞
5	Amer. Exch. Bank	84	975	do	60
75	Del. & Hd. Canal Co.	84½	100	do	60½
84	Penn. Coal Co.....	78	350	do	60¾
50	Pac. Mail SS. Co....	83	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅜
50	do.....	b30 91¼	400	do	70⅝
50	do.....	b30 90⅞	50	do	b10 70⅝
100	do.....	b30 90¾	50	do	70½
548	do.....	90	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 34
100	do.....	b20 90	1000	do	34
650	N. Y. Cen. R.	77⅝	1600	do	34⅛
100	do.....	77⅝	100	do	s30 34¾
300	do.....	77⅞	300	do	b60 34½
25	do.....	b30 78	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	53
100	do.....	b30 77⅞	135	do	50¾
300	do.....	77⅝	800	do	53½
200	do.....	s60 77⅜	50	do	b10 53⅝
50	do.....	bnwk 77½	150	do	53⅜
50	Erie R. Preferred	51⅜	50	do	53½
75	Hudson River R.	36½	200	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	62
425	do.....	36	100	do	62⅛
600	do.....	36⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42⅛	200	Erie Railway	s30 30
10,000	Mo. State 6s.....	42⅛	25	do	b30 30⅛
1,000	do.....	42⅜	100	Erie R. Pref.	s30 52
3,000	C. & To. S. F. Bs.	77	95	Mich. Cen. Railroad	49
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	90	100	do	s30 49
50	do.....	b30 90⅜	50	do	s10 49
200	do.....	b3 90⅜	50	do	49¼
50	N. Y. Central R.	78¼	100	Chi., Burl. & Q. R.	62⅜
450	do.....	78⅛	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	18
50	do.....	78	50	do	18⅛
100	do.....	s15 78	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	s30 36⅛
50	do.....	s30 77⅞	300	do	37
150	do.....	s3 78¼	200	do	s30 36¾
250	do.....	b3 78⅜	200	Clev. & Pittsburg R	12¼
100	do.....	s15 78⅜	40	Galena & Chic. R.	71
100	do.....	s15 78½	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	34⅜
1000	Bnf. & S. L. 1st M.	100	400	do	34⅝
100	Hudson River R.	36¾	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 54⅜
250	do.....	37	350	do	b30 54⅜
100	do.....	s30 36⅞	50	do	54⅝
50	do.....	s10 36⅞	100	do	54⅝
400	do.....	s30 36¾	10	do	54⅝

SATURDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

The Stock Market continued feverish through the dealings to-day, but ultimately closing at about the same figures as on Friday afternoon. The Stock Exchange Board resumed their Saturday afternoon sessions, which made less business on the Street than usual on this day. The Railway Share Market at the opening of the early Board was further depressed in prices, and 77½ ℔ cent. was made for New-York Central, the lowest point for many weeks past; Erie followed at 29¼@¾; Hudson, 36; and Harlem Preferred, 29@29¼ ℔ cent. But on the call of the Western Roads the demand improved, and Michigan Central and Rock Island turned the whole market upward, so that at the adjournment of the Morning Board, New-York Central recovered to 78⅛@¼, the same as yesterday afternoon, and Erie to 30@30⅛ ℔ cent. On the Street and at the Second Board, the demand was more than equal to the offerings of Stocks at the low prices of the forenoon, and while short sellers' options were put out with some freedom, the cash bargains ruled rather ahead of the latest figures of yesterday, and so left off late in the afternoon. The National Stocks were comparatively steady, Missouri State 6 ℔ cents., ¼ ℔ cent. off in the morning, but recovered to Friday's quotation at the close. New-York Central left off 78¼; Erie, 30½; Rock Island, 54⅞; Toledo, 34½; Erie Preferred, 52½; Michigan Central, 49; Galena, 71; Hudson, 36¾, and Michigan Guaranteed 37 ℔ cent.

The following are the bids of the day for the City Bank Shares:

Union	83	American Exchange	84
America	96	Bank of the Republic	89
City	104	Hanover	68⅝
Phenix	90	Metropolitan	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Corn Exchange	85
National	87	Marine	78
Merchants' Exchange	79	Importers & Traders	90
Commerce	83¼	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	91⅛	Mich. Cen. n f. S ℔ c. '62	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100⅜	Chi. B. & Q. S ℔ c	93¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Mich. So. firsts	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv's, '76	100½	Mich. So. seconds	70
Erie firsts, '68	102	Mich. S. ass. bds	59⅜
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	N. Indiana firsts	80½
Erie seconds, '79	67⅜	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	78½
Hudson firsts, '69	105	Ill Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	87
Hudson thirds, '75	75¾	T. H. & A. firsts	70
Hudson convert. '67	65	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. 2d s	34½
Harlem seconds, '64	92½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	91
Harlem thirds, '68	74⅜	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., '69	72 90		

The Cooperstown (Otsego Co., N. Y.) *Freeman's Journal* says:

"A new bank is to be established at Otego, in this county, with a capital of $100,000. The first stockholders named in the paper filed in the clerk's office are S. R. Follett, of Otego, and Fred. T. Hayes, Henry B. Hayes and John H. Noble, of New-York City. The stock will probably be more generally distributed."

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $1,076,527, including $149,877 for Treasury Notes, and $130,000 for Customs; Payments, $2,675,060, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $7,945,939.

Army Supplies.

When Gen. MEIGS was here on a recent visit, he issued proposals for the supply of army cloths. This plan, we understand, was proposed by one of the leading commission houses in this city. The main object on the part of the originators was to test the capacity of our manufacturers. The bids have not yet been declared, although they were to have been opened at Philadelphia on the 15th. It is undoubtedly owing to the fact that the object was known, that many of our leading manufacturers did not send in bids.

We understand there is a great demand for grained leather boots for the army. The troops have a right to draw $2 18 each, and furnish themselves with boots, and as the cold weather is coming on they take the privilege, and are ordering grain leather boots. The supply at present is short, but within ten days, the market will be overstocked, and the soldiers must look out for counterfeits.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, Nov.* 23.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 23.

Stocks heavy and inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives 78; Reading Railroad, 17⅛; Morris Canal, 34; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 27,991 bbls. Flour, 171 bbls. and 991 sacks Corn Meal, 234,561 bushels Wheat, 181,367 bushels Corn, 103 bushels Rye, 9,700 bushels Barley, 15,111 bushels Oats, 393 bushels Malt, 4,206 packages Provisions, and 943 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $5 50 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning 487 bbls., including 338 bbls. Pots and 149 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 60 to 70 hhds. Quercitron, at $28 for first No. 1, and $25 for No. 2. Some holders subsequently asked more.

COAL—The market has been less active for foreign, since our last, the reported sales having been 1,546 tons, including, according to Mr. OLNEY, 270 tons Wigan, at $4; 419 tons New-Pelton Main, $5 20; 100 tons Haliburton House Cannel, $7 50; 60 tons Peasley Cross Gas, $6 20; 100 tons Kilmarnock Scotch Gas $3 50; 50 tons Peasley Cross House Cannel, $7 45; and 100 tons Scotch Splinth, to arrive, $4—all cash. Anthracite is in moderate request, at former rates.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 4,500 bags Rio at 16¼c.@ 17½c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—The market has been rather quiet to-day; prices, however, have been very firm. Sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
Middling, ℔ lb	24⅜	24¾	24¾	24⅞
Good Middling, ℔ lb	24¾	25	25⅛	25⅜

FISH—Dry Cod are quiet, at $2 62½@$3 37½ ℔ cwt.; Mackerel are in fair demand, including No. 1 at $9 25@$9 50, and No. 2 at $7 25@$7 50, ℔ bbl. Nothing really new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to-day, owing chiefly to the rain-storm, and exposed lots have been quoted a shade cheaper. The reported sales, since our last, have been 14,560 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 90, mainly at $5 60@$5 70 rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 50; Superfine Western, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@ $5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6, chiefly at $5 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State	5 60@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is more active, but is cheaper; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 70@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@ $7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is less sought after, including superfine, at $5 45@$5 50; extra at $5 65@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate, at former prices for the principal kinds, including new Layer Raisins, at $3 50; old do. do., at $2 90@$2 95; new Bunch do., at $3 25@$3 30, and old do. do., at $2 55@$2 65, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, mainly for export, at uniform rates. Sales, since our last, 218,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at $1 28; White Western at $1 38@$1 55; the latter an extreme rate for small lots of very handsome Michigan in barrels; Amber do., good to choice at $1 38@$1 40; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 38, chiefly at $1 35@$1 37; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 29@$1 31, the latter an extreme price for very handsome Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 29½; Racine Spring, at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 22@$1 26; Red State, at $1 21@$1 24 for Spring, and $1 33@$1 36 for Winter; White Kentucky, $1 50, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, but at easier prices. Sales 186,000 bush., part in store and to arrive, at 56c.@60c. for damaged, 63c.@65c. for poor to strictly prime mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64½c. for sound; 66c.@66½c. for do., in store; 66c.@ 67c.@68c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canadian, at 47c.@48c.; Western at 48c.@49c., and State at 48½c.@49½c., ℔ bush. Rye rules quiet at 87c.@88c. ℔ bushel; sales 7,100 bush. Barley is in demand; sales 13,000 bush., including Canada, at 75c.; State at 70c.@75c., and California at 75c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in demand, at prices ranging from 70c. to 85c. for Government and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, including new to very choice, at 14c.@22c., and last year's crop at 10c. @16c. ℔ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, of the 22d inst., says: "Hops have shown unusual activity—or, at least, buyers have—during the present week. The prospect of a general revival of business has somewhat stimulated dealers, who have been anxious to purchase at advanced rates. Heavy purchases have been made in the country during the last few days, at 16c.@18c., and for some very fine lots, 19c.@20c. has been paid."

HIDES—Light receipts and fair sales have been reported during the past week. Prices have not varied much. Week's receipts, 8,591 hides; sales, 40,000 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 8,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., part 22½c., less 4 ℔ cent., usual selection; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., 24c., less 4 ℔ cent., for Philadelphia, usual selection; 500 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 21¼c. cash, in bond, usual selection; 1,350 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 22c. cash, less 4 ℔ cent., usual selection; 2,500 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 21c., 7 months, usual selection; 5,600 dry Maracaibo, part from second hands, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 and 7 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 580 dry Savanilla, 27 lbs., on private terms; 500 dry salted Chili, 28 lbs., 18c., 6 months, for Philadelphia; 400 dry Central American, 20 lbs., 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,500 dry Texas and Western, 24@26 lbs., 17½c.@18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 dry Zanzabar, 10 lbs., 15c. cash; 2,374 dry Batavia Cow, 9 lbs., 14½c., 6 months; 2,653 dry Batavia Buffalo, 12 lbs., 11c., 6 months; 500 dry Singapore Buffalo, 34 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Washington Slaughter, 75@80 lbs., 8c. cash; 5,000 City Slaughter, 65@80 lbs., 7½c.@8c. cash; 2,500 Country Slaughter, 55@70 lbs., 7c.@6c. cash; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21½ lbs., 12½c., 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 292,100 (same time last year, 142,280—year before, 264,200,) and 1,135 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 3,000 East India Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—Has been quiet here. In Philadelphia some 2,000 tons Pig have been disposed of during the week, mostly at $18, $19 and $20, six months, for the three numbers of Anthracite, which are now the uniform asking rates, including some small lots of No. 1 at $18, cash.

LEATHER—The business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "There has been little doing in Hemlock Sole during the present week; as but few Eastern dealers or manufacturers have appeared in market, the business has been confined to the filling of orders and the usual local trade. To effect sales of the poorer qualities, a concession would be submitted to, while for strictly prime lots of middle and over-weights full rates are obtained. Light weights are neglected, but we look for an improvement in the demand for this description toward the close of Winter. Damaged Leather is in poor request. Liverpool circulars by the last steamer quote an advance of 2c. ℔ lb. on heavy Side Leather, with no fresh arrivals and no stock in first hands. As their prices now correspond with ours, there is some inquiry for extreme weight for export, and at any material decline, that market would again absorb our stock of heavy over-weights, as American Leather has become an institution in the English markets. From Hamburg the advices are more favorable, and there is a moderate inquiry for that port. The last steamer took out 3,500 sides. In Oak tanned we have no new features to notice. The demand continues fair, and prices are well sustained. Upper in the rough is dull of sale, and prices tend downward. Harness is also in less request, though without quotable change in prices." Mesrs. WEIZEL & WEIDENMEYER report receipts, this week, of about 74,000 sides.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less active, but very stiffly held, including Common at $5 43¾@ $5 56¼ ℔ 310 lbs. Sales, 2,200 bbls., within the range. Tar and Crude Turpentine unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has declined to $1 32½@$1 37½, to arrive and here, ℔ gallon. Sales 150 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, at $12 50@$13 for Mess; and $8 50@ $9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 1,150 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet; 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in good demand at buoyant rates. Sales 610 boxes, at 6¼c.@6c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. Sales 2,000 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, for immediate and future delivery, at 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request. Sales, since our last, 475 bbls., at $13@$13 50 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18 50; India Mess, $21. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers, at 5¾c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been sparingly sought after at $6 75@ $7 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Holders are asking rather higher prices, today, but the market is quiet.

SKINS—Sales, this week, include 10,000 lbs. Para Deer on private terms; 50 bales Tampico Goat at 38c.; 12 bales Matamoras do. on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales have been confined to 140 hhds., including Porto Rico at 8c., and Cuba, in part, at 7¾c.; also, 25 bags China on private terms, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in good demand and is firm; sales of 363 hhds. at 10½c.@13½c., and 76 cases seed-leaf at 7½c.@9c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at 20½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Manufacturers were mainly interested in the Boston audion sale reported in our paper of the 21st inst. The trade have been buying moderately here, at very full prices for desirable lots. The sales include 50,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, and 30,000 lbs. do. Pulled, within our previous range; also, 578 bales California, to arrive and on the spot, at 32½c.@33c. ℔ lb., cash and short credit, and some lots of foreign, for future delivery, at buoyant rates. The business in Boston, apart from the public sale of Tuesday, has been fair, and the market there very firm. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 180,000 lbs. domestic, ranging from 53c.@57c. for common,

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—Morris K. Jesup, John Kennedy and Gilead A. Smith *against* Samuel Gilman and Charles A. Secor. Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the Nineteenth day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. Dated, NEW-YORK, November 19, 1861.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR., Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and transact drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORT. GAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Dunce-st., for extension. Those not willing to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILwaukee RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS. Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, or any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board,

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

$15,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of about $5,000. Being a non-resident's property, it will only be lent on first-class improved property in the City of New-York worth double the amount lent. No brokerage asked, and no broker need apply. Apply to E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT ADJUSTED, collected and negotiated.
ROBERT SEWELL, Attorney, &c., No. 72 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—THE SONG OF THE CONFRAbands, O LET MY PEOPLE GO, as sung by them at Fortress Monroe. Words and music through Rev. L. C. Lockwood, Chaplain. Arranged for piano by Thomas Baker. Price 25 cents, mailed free. This song will be popular. It will be issued on the 27th inst., by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

JOHN LLOYD will sell, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 25 and 26, at No. 194 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale furrier consisting of Real sable, mink, chinchella, mountain marten, river mink, fitch, kolinsky, &c., &c., &c. Also, a large lot of sleigh robes. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERTY

at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The valuable lot with brick houses on front and rear, No. 435 Washington-st., east side, between Vestrey and Desbrosses sts. Lot 24.10x80. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Map, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY,
At No. 114 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, viz.:
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLUS, CROCUS, &c., Warranted fresh-imported, and true to names,
In lots to suit purchasers.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE UNION GAS STOVE, WARRANTED FREE FROM SMELL.—W. F. GEORGE'S Patent will give double the quantity of heat, at half the cost of any gas stove in the market. For offices, bath and bed rooms they are indispensable. For sale by GEO. PIERCE & CO., No. 806 Broadway.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE FOR REAL ESTATE OR CASH—Also, 8th and 4th-av. stores and dwellings to let. Apply at No. 303 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE first-class house No. 5 Brevoort-place, a few doors west of Broadway, would be happy to receive parties wishing rooms, in suite or single, on first and second floors; private table if desired. References required.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 2-th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR A GENman and wife, furnished or unfurnished; also, a room for a single gentleman. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a private family, at reasonable rates, by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st., near Fulton; convenient to Fulton or Wall st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—For a gentleman. A side room on second floor, with bath, etc., at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

WANTED.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON ONE floor, or in first and second stories, handsomely furnished, consisting of parlor, dining-room, bed-room, and dressing-room with bath, private table, &c., for a gentleman and his wife. Location to be between 8th and 25th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. For such accommodations as are desired liberal payment will be made. No boarding-house keeper need apply. Address L. L. D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent, with or without board, three rooms, one large second story front room and hall bedroom, and one third story single front room; house is first-class; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—FOUR ADULTS, A GENtleman, wife, and two sons, wish board, with comfortable accommodations for the Winter, in a private family. Address H. A. B., *Times* Office, stating location, accommodations and terms, which must not exceed $100 per month.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—THREE HANDsomely-furnished parlors on first floor, with five or six bedrooms on second, with first-class private table, will be let to a desirable party. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WITH ROOMS front, third story, well furnished, can be obtained at No. 53 East 28th-st., for a gentleman and lady, or small family; first brown stone house east from 4th-av. Dinner at 6 P. M. Reference exchanged.

AT NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, ONE DOOR from 5th-av., will be found well-furnished parlors and rooms, single or en suite, with board, given at public or private table as desired. Respectable genteel parties, without small children, treated with on liberal terms.

BROADWAY HOTEL—BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.—This spacious first-class family hotel is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Families boarded at reduced prices from former hotel charges. B. RATHBUN.

ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITH OR without board, in a first-class house, between Madison and 5th avs., and near Madison-park. Address M. O., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

TO LET—NO. 46 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET. A furnished room in a good location, near Broadway, also, on the first floor over the store No. 866 Broadway, a good location for business.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, ON the second floor, for a gentleman and lady. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 40 West 16th-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

TO LET.

FOUNDRYMEN AND MACHINISTS.—TO let or lease, the substantial five-story brick building, 40x50 feet, with cellar, Nos. 550 and 552 Water-st.

The above premises have been used for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and have all the appurtenances for a first-class machine shop, viz: Engine, lathes, sawing, planing, boring and mortising machines, etc., all in running order.

Also, attached to same and extending through to Cherry-st., a foundry, 50x80 feet, with cupola, flasks, and an extensive assortment of patterns. Apply to A. DURYEE, No. 548 Water-st., or to J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERI, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 332 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 121 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of L. A. CURTIS, No. 113 West 36th-st., or No. 15 Park-place.

STORE IN WARREN-ST. TO LET—LOWER part of No. 18 Warren-st. Possession given 1st of December next. Apply to A. CLEVELAND, No. 83 Cedar-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—FLOORS through, four and five rooms, water and bath, in a good neighborhood, will be rented very low to good tenants. Apply at No. 140 West 19th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only. The house is 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished. Furniture nearly new. Location one of the very best. Address C. W., Box No. 2658 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A COUNtry seat or farm near New-York, a three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on East 50th st., having all the modern improvements; or would exchange for merchandise. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, AT ELIZABETHPORT, New-Jersey, well located, in an improving neighborhood; would exchange for improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Address X. Y., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING AND FIVE ACRES of land, with considerable fruit, 30 miles from the City; easy of access by Hudson River and Harlem Railroads; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to Europe. Inquire, for a week, at No. 154 6th-av., in the store.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MOUNT VERnon, a first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of land, plenty of fruit-trees, &c. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING ON THANKSGIVING DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 28, at 2 P. M.—Match for $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5. C. B. Quick names b. g. *George Cooley*, to saddle; J. H. Farrand names b. m. *Belle of Portland*, to harness.

Immediately after, a match will come off for $400; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. W. Strong names b. m. ——. W. H. Quackenbush names br. g. *Sweet-Brier*.

Cars will leave Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburgh, every 10 minutes for East New-York and the Course.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Sds, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NATION will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 8:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Pointon arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3:15 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 7½ A. M.	Thurs'y, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Th'y, Nov. 28, Than'g. 11 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Fare 35 cents.	

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light.

To and from Estontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Annual Address and Poem before the Association will be delivered at the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society (2d-av. corner of 11th-st.) on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th of November, at 8 o'clock. Oration—WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, A. M., Class of 1832. Poet—GEORGE L. FREEMAN, M. D., Class of 1849. All persons interested in the College are invited to attend. The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society at 7 o'clock, the same evening.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

another week will not, we trust, see the desecration of a single inch of our territory by the tread of an invader. Georgia and South Carolina, their chivalrous people, and their independence and safety, are as dear to us as our own State and its people; therefore whatever aid in men, material or counsel it may be in our power to extend to them should be promptly and well supplied before the enemy has obtained a sure foothold—and strengthened himself impregnably in it—on our Southern soil. He wishes a secure harbor and an accessible rendezvous for his ships and troops; and if the bay at Port Royal is eligible for his purpose, he has shown he will make large sacrifices to obtain and hold it. On our part there should be equal determination to prevent this, for, as we have often before reminded our readers, it is better for Southians to make all possible sacrifices to the war remote from her own frontiers, than to invite it here by lukewarmness or hesitancy when others are invaded or menaced. Hitherto, our counsel in this respect has carried public opinion and public action with it. Let us, then, once more see if we cannot in some acceptable shape give strength to the common cause by cooperating with our brethren in Georgia.

From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 6.

LINCOLN'S ARMADA.

The immense fleet which left Hampton Roads on the 29th ult., for parts unknown, made a demonstration of its mighty power in our waters on Tuesday, as will be seen by reference to another column.

That terrible expedition, which is to pierce the heart of the rebellion, calls to remembrance the gigantic scheme of the stern, morose and superstitious Philip.

The Yankees, in the plenitude of their silly conceit, imagine that the ocean was never before cut by the keels of so many vessels, carrying so large a number of men and guns, for the purpose of inflicting punishment upon an enemy. The eyes of all Lincolndom were fixed for weeks upon Hampton Roads, and now the ears of that credulous and vainglorious people are awaiting tidings from the fleet with eager and confident expectancy. That storm, whose howlings disturbed our slumbers on Friday night, doubtless has saved a vast quantity of our ammunition, and when we think of the cost of powder, and shot, and shell, we bless the storm.

The Yankees have themselves called this fleet by the name of the "Invincible Armada," and their own wickedness and the badness of the cause in which they are engaged, render the title singularly appropriate, and foreshadow its decreed doom.

But notwithstanding the loudness with which they have trumpeted the preparation, and assembling, and departure of their Armada, it is, according to the most trustworthy accounts in their own sheets, scarcely worthy to be compared with the armament raised and equipped by PHILIP II.

The number of the vessels and guns which sailed from Lisbon on the 20th May, 1588, was far greater than LINCOLN has sent forth to humble the pride of the young Confederacy. PHILIP'S Armada consisted of 130 large ships of war, armed with 3,000 pieces of artillery. LINCOLN'S terrible fleet consists of between 80 and 90 vessels, carrying not more than about 800 guns. The larger portion of this armament is composed of vessels of small tonnage, and many of them are weak from long and hard service. And if we make just allowance for the extravagant and reckless exaggeration of LINCOLN'S letter-writers and journalists, there were more soldiers in the Spanish monarch's ships than the United States despot has dispatched to invade the South. The first Armada was manned by 30,000 soldiers and 8000 seamen, and from all we can gather, the great work the second Armada is expected to accomplish is to be done by between 15,000 and 20,000 men.

The invincible Armada received some damage from the fire-ships which attacked it at night, but the tempest, which rode in wrath over the billows, was the instrument which Heaven made use of to defeat the infamous scheme of the malignant bigot. Of that vast armament only fifty ships, with about 6,000 men, escaped the perils of that fearful night.

We will not now indulge in conjecture concerning the effects of the tempest upon LINCOLN'S magnificent naval expedition, but we confidently believe it has suffered great damage.

If, however, the storm spared the menials of the bloody and coarse usurper, our boys at the guns will inflict upon them the vengeance of Heaven, and vessels and guns will swell the list of our navy and furnish us with the means of chastising the foe on the element they have thus far been able to command.

From the Memphis Appeal.

BAD NEWS FROM THE COAST.

It will be noticed by our special dispatch from Atlanta, that intelligence was received there on yesterday that our batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head, and also the town of Port Royal, some twenty miles distant from Savannah, had been captured by the enemy's naval fleet. This brings the marauders within ten miles of the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and an effort no doubt will be made to cut off communication between these two cities.

The enemy's force does not number over ten thousand strong, and *we may look forward to their speedy dislodgment in a day or two at most, unless they are heavily reinforced.* The fortifications were very strong, and it no doubt required vigorous fighting to capture them. A Savannah paper, a few days since, alluded to them as follows:

"For the information of persons at a distance, we may state that the defences of Port Royal are of a nature to resist a powerful naval force. The earthworks are the best of the kind on the Atlantic coast, and the armament consists of numerous guns, some of them of heavy calibre and long range."

This whole move, we think, can result in no practical good to the enemy, so long as they are kept from penetrating further into the country. They should, however, be driven from their foothold without delay, and at every hazard.

THE BLOCKADE AT MOBILE.

The following extract is from a private letter written by an officer of the United States steamer *Mississippi*, dated off Mobile Bar, Oct. 8:

"Our last dates from the North are over a month old, and every day increases our anxiety to learn what is transpiring nearer home, and at the seat of war. We have from day to day no change of scene. On one side is constantly in view Fort Morgan, with the rebel flag waving, and Sand Island, with its tall and beautiful lighthouse shaft, but no light gleaming from its tower 'when darkness veils the deep;' and on the other side rolls the boundless ocean, seldom or ever specked or dotted by a single sail. We have been here now going on twelve weeks, and not a sail has been *seen* outside of Fort Morgan but those of our own squadron and one English and French man-of-war. Not a vessel has attempted to go in or come out. Last year, in Mobile Bay, in sight of where we are now lying, were anchored over one hundred vessels of all nations, either loading with or waiting for cotton. What a contrast! The evil resulting from this change will be visited upon those who have caused it. This is an awful war, horrible to contemplate; yet it must be met with a vigor and a strength which, in the end, under the Providence of God, will give us the victory.

The capture of the Hatteras forts was a great success, and has given the rebels a shake all along the seaboard. They are constantly at work at and around Forts Morgan and Gaines. Several breastworks of sand have been thrown up to the east end of Fort Morgan, a mile or more, and guns will soon be planted there. Suspecting that something of the sort was going on, our commander got under way last week and stood over near that shore, to within half a mile of the beach, and a little more than three miles from Fort Morgan, to make a reconnoissance. The suspicions were well founded, as several parties of men were seen throwing up sand batteries, and two schooners were anchored on the other side of the land, in Mobile Bay, with derricks erected, as if they were designed for the transport of guns. We went to quarters and fired two or three rounds at these craft. The broadside guns fell short, but the pivot 10-inch threw shell so near them as to make them move their berths. The intervention of the land and trees prevented our seeing where the shell exploded. It is very evident there were no guns mounted on the sand, or we should have had a reply. A rifle shot from Fort Morgan could have hit us, but none came, which is evidence they have no rifled ordnance mounted. We saw men at a columbiad gun, en barbette, and if we had gone within range they would doubtless have fired. Concluding it was wasting powder and shells to fire any longer at the schooners at so long a range, we turned about and steamed to our anchoring ground off the bar.

We are on the lookout for vessels coming out of the bay with cotton at night when the wind is fresh and off shore. We have certainly been blest with health, not having lost a man or had any epidemic on board. During our sojourn here we have had much squally weather and heavy rains, and although several times the weather was very threatening, we have had but two gales of wind in reality through all the hurricane season, in both of which we have been under way. The temperature has been high, the thermometer seldom falling below 80°, and not unfrequently ranging as high as 90°. A strong northerly wind set in two nights ago similar to our northwesters, reducing the temperature to 70°; but this morning the wind changed to E. N. E., giving us a temperature of 82° with an unclouded sun. The nights now are, however, cooler than a month ago, which enables one to sleep comfortably. So long an exposure to extreme heat is not only debilitating to the body, but depressing to the spirits. You can hardly imagine the pleasure we derive when we are refreshed with a cool breeze from the North."

HOW VIRGINIA WAS CARRIED OUT.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes, for the first time, an official report of the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention last Spring. It is full of interesting developments, we are told, and we wait with some impatience to read the history, and hope they may not be garbled by the authorities there. The chief instruments in the villainy, to force the Convention to measures, are well-known to have been the *Slave dealers*—men who wield a large amount of money, and are very numerous at Richmond, and whose regular business is to buy up the surplus slaves for the supply of the Cotton States. When the latter seceded, there was a law passed putting a tax of $100 upon every slave brought in for sale from a State outside of the then Confederacy—this was done to operate upon the Border Slave States, *from* whence all such supplies were derived, and hence the importance to the class alluded to of taking Virginia out by *any means*—some of which may be gathered from the following statement, made by a member of the Convention which passed an ordinance for the secession of Virginia, himself a Union man.

When the Convention assembled, the Richmond secession mob were enraged to find that a clear majority was for the Union. They counted the members, and calculated that, if the Union men could be kept away, they (the Secessionists) would be in majority. Accordingly, ten members (*one of whom makes this statement*) were waited upon, and were informed that they were given the choice of doing one of three things—either to vote *for* the secession ordinance, to absent themselves, or to be hanged. Resistance was found to be useless; the mob was prepared to go to any extremity, and the ten yielded and absented themselves. But even with this deduction, when the remaining members met, the majority was found to be opposed to secession. Intimidation and violence were then again applied. The mob was ready to put every man to death who opposed its will, and thus the farce of passing an ordinance was gone through with, though it was never passed by a majority, but by a mere plurality, obtained by forcibly keeping away Union members enough to have turned the scale.

Thus, by fraud and violence, was carried that measure which is converting part of the State into a waste; it was passed, in fact, not by the Delegates of the State, but by the stipendiaries and assassins in the employ of the chief conspirators."

For obvious reasons, no names are here given, but the statement is perfectly reliable.

Some such a course was attempted also in Maryland, the particulars of which we have from good authority, and of which we may hereafter speak more fully.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

Louisville's loyal ladies continue engrossed in supplying our soldiers. They report, as a portion of their third week's work, 607 shirts, 603 pairs of drawers, 486 pairs of socks, 104 blankets, 85 bed comforts, 32 neck comforts and overcoats, 46 pillows, 117 pillow-slips, 87 pairs of gloves, 95 handkerchiefs, over 300 articles of toilet, 128 army bags of needles, thread, buttons, pins, pincushions, &c., 68 bottles of wine and cordial, 302 smoking pipes, and over 400 pounds of tobacco. When the Second Minnesota passed through on Monday, some two dozen of our first ladies, who were making up various articles of clothing for the soldiers, ran out of the house where they were working, waving the articles, and greeting the Minnesotians as they marched by. The Minnesota Regiment, in turn, waved their hats, and gave three times three cheers for the ladies of Old Kentucky. Many wives and mothers of Old Kentucky have cheerfully parted with their husbands and sons, who have enlisted in the service of the Union. They would disown their sons if they refused to fight for their country. They had rather be the widows of brave men than the wives of cowards. Some few of them, despite all remonstrances, are even camping out to provide for and nurse the sick and the wounded in camp and on the battle-field.

The fighting in this State will be of the most unrelenting character—fiercer than even in Missouri—if the rebel invaders and their allies throughout the State shall raise the black flag, "begin the work of murder in earnest," and aim to "make the Union men of Kentucky feel the edges of our knives," and to "see the Union blood of Kentucky flow deep enough for our horses to swim in." They want to "bathe in Yankee blood." They are for a war of extermination.

There are yet thousands even in this city and county whose intents are most bloody. Their communication with the invading armies is more uninterrupted and free than ever. BUCKNER & Co., no doubt, are kept perfectly posted. It may be impossible to put a stop to this while the invaders retain any foothold on our soil. Still, our military lines might be made much closer than they are. Gen. BUELL will see to this.

Gen. BUELL looks like an able General, of sufficient suavity, and of abundant firmness, courage, and perseverance. I reckon he will gain whatever point he aims at, or will die in the attempt. He assumed command of this Department, now the Department of Ohio, on the 15th. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

CAPT. JOHN BROWN, JR.'S MEN—A SPEECH OF COL. JENNISON.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAMP JENNISON, KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

To-night I have looked on scenes such as a few months ago men would have been considered demented to have foretold. Capt. JOHN BROWN, Jr.'s Company of Sharpshooters arrived here this afternoon, having, on reaching Fort Leavenworth, unanimously decided to join Col. JENNISON'S command. They will be attached as mounted riflemen. Some sixty men are here, under Lieuts. BOSTWICK and HOYT. Capt. BROWN is still in your city, finishing the recruiting, and will be on in a few days. It is by all odds the finest body of men I have seen, and as they marched up the main street, singing the "John Brown song," the emotions and memories the scene excited crowded thickly on the mind of an old Kansas man like your correspondent, and were far too deep to be painted by words. As the song rung out, and the escort came to meet the new-comers, cheering lustily, there was something in the scene which will render it ineffaceable to my mind.

Stirring as was the reception of the company, it was surpassed by the scene that took place in camp after supper. The company came to the Colonel's quarters, and formed a semicircle in front. The field-officers came out, and then the "John Brown's song by them was sung with glorious spirit. Afterwards cheers were given for the Colonel and officers generally. The bugler of the company then sung a new and very appropriate version of "Dixie," which I will send hereafter. Col. JENNISON was called out, and made a characteristic speech. I cannot give you more than a short synopsis thereof. It was as forcible and couched in as strong Anglo-Saxon as the proclamation I forwarded you yesterday. Col. JENNISON said: "Gentlemen and fellow-soldiers, I am not in the habit of public speaking, but will say that I never felt more like fighting than I have in the last fifteen minutes. Proud to welcome here Capt. BROWN'S New-York Company, he would say that old JOHN BROWN was the only man in the United States in whom he took stock. He first took arms under him, and, when doing so, determined never to lay them down again until the last slave in the United States was free. The time for that was now come. This regiment was organized, not for political effect, but for fighting purposes and freedom. He meant to do for treason and to kill Slavery at the same time. Here he would say, that if at any time the Government did not approve of such action, they could have his commission. But if that occurred, they would be likely to find him on his own hook, though, as at first, he should have but six men with him. He felt that Capt. BROWN'S Company had honored him, his officers and regiment, by so unitedly voting to come into it. In his own name, and that of his officers and men, he returned them thanks. He believed that everything would be done to insure mutual confidence, and wanted them to understand the programme. It was a standing order that any man bringing a rebel into camp should be put into irons. If the Colonel ever did so foolish a thing, he trusted the regiment would enforce the order. He meant to bring them out of their holes by necessitating their attendance on their families. He was ordered to guard through a Government train, and, in doing so, proposed to make this country so safe that a lone widow might travel in safety. He wanted the rights of Union men respected. For rebels and their sympathizers, no temporizing. Be sure they are disloyal men, and then meet them promptly. For the half-way trash we have no room, and my test of loyalty is a willingness to fight for the Union. There can be no peace until the thing is settled, justice done on traitors, and freedom established. He had told Gen. FREMONT that he would do no fighting if he thought Slavery would exist when the fight was done. The slaves of rebels can always find a protection in this camp, and they will be defended to the last man and bullet. He wanted no men who were not Abolitionists—had no room for such, and trusted he had none, for all know now that Slavery is at the bottom, middle and summit of this hellish war. Nor was he or his men too good to fight by darker skinned men than themselves. He meant to make 'contrabands useful,' and did not know what better use to put secesh guns to than to place them in the hands of the slaves of rebels. No excesses will be committed by his men, and he doubted not our new companions will cheerfully obey all legitimate commands. Again he thanked them."

THE ELMIRA MILITARY DEPOT.

From the Buffalo Express, Nov. 22.

A day's visit at the Elmira Dépôt enables us to speak definitely of the condition of affairs there. Since the adjournment of Congress, Gen. VAN VALKENBURGH and Col. WALKER, the efficient Quartermaster, have been engaged in receiving and providing for the second levy of troops in this State. The dépôt is in fine condition, with about 4,000 men, who are being prepared for service. The soldiers are of an excellent class, and promise to add to the character and efficiency of the army. The following regiments are now in process of completion, preparatory to being moved to the seat of war:

Eighty-sixth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers—Steuben Rangers—composed of eight companies from Steuben County, one from Chemung County, and one from Syrrcuse. Colonel, B. P. BAILY; Lieutenant-Colonel, B. S. CHAPIN; Major, RHINEVAULTS. Regiment fully organized with 940 men. Will probably leave for active service to-day or Monday.

Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York State Militia. Colonel, T. J. PARKER; Lieutenant-Colonel, D. G. BINGHAM; Major, E. R. BROOKS. It is composed of ten companies of about 800 men, principally from Cattaraugus County. We saw this regiment on parade, and it made a very favorable impression upon the public by its soldierly bearing and correct military appearance and movements.

Eighty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, Col. U. DAVIS, Lieut.-Col. J. S. BELKNAP, Maj. A. J. WILLMAN. Nine companies, aggregating some 800 men, principally from Alleghany County.

Eighty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers—"The Dickinson Guards," which have been organized under the patronage of the Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, Col. J. Z. ROBY; Lieutenant-Colonel and Major not yet elected. Ten companies—800 men, from Broome County. The patron of the regiment will present it with an elegant flag within a few days.

There are in addition to these two companies for Col. SHERRILL'S Ontario Regiment—seven companies of the Porter Guard Cavalry, Col. J. C. LENOX, and four companies of the Morgan Cavalry. Orders have been received to consolidate these four last companies in the Porter Cavalry Regiment.

Since the organization of this dépôt, Gen. VAN VALKENBUG has sent into the field twelve fine regiments. Add to these, the regiments now nearly ready for the service, and it will have furnished the war with more than 15,000 effective men since the 22d of last April. It is worthy of remark, that every man mustered since August last has passed under the personal inspection of Gen. VAN VALKENBURG. The health of these regiments is very good, except that there are several cases of the measles. The General in command hopes to forward this entire levy to the field within the next two weeks.

FROM DARNESTOWN, MD.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Thursday, Nov. 21.

The Massachusetts regiments have completed their arrangements for the celebration of Thanksgiving in the Old Puritan style. Requisitions have been made on the country stores and poultry yards, and large tents have been erected for the festivities of the occasion. This will be a new feature in this section of Maryland, which will probably be perpetuated for time immemorial.

Many of the regiments are preparing for Winter by erecting log huts. The Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment have made themselves quite comfortable in this respect. Others are elevating their tents on a structure of logs and mud, about four feet high, with an excavation of two feet. These are generally furnished with rude but useful fire-places, which can be used for cooking as well as heating.

The Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment has moved about one mile from its former location, near Poolesville, and erected log-huts, with straw thatch, for their Winter quarters.

One of the batteries of Gen. STONE'S division has also gone into Winter quarters near the same place.

Heavy firing has been heard all day in the direction of Lewinsville or beyond, in Virginia, but no intelligence has been received of any action.

The New-York Ninth Regiment has removed from their late to a more comfortable encampment. This was made necessary by a great increase of sickness, caused by the damp nature of the ground. Capt. GEORGE TUTHILL, of Company H, of this regiment, has resigned and gone home.

Snow and hail fell last night along the road leading to the Sugar-loaf region.

SAMUEL MOSS, of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, Capt. BOWEN'S Company, died on the 20th inst. He was from Yates, Orleans County.

GEN. LANE'S BRIGADE.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Nov. 19.

On Saturday last four detachments of cavalry went to occupy Lamar, Barton County, Mo., Carthage, Jasper County, Papinsville, Bates County, and a rebel Indian camp on Lightning Creek, in McGee County, in this State. Six hundred Cherokees were reported to be on Lightning Creek.

Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY is now in command of the Kansas Brigade. Gen. RAINS is camped at Bowers' Mills, on Spring River, Jasper County., Mo., with 12,000 men. On the march in from Springfield, and on Thursday last, there was only the river between LANE and RAINS. The bluffs are thirty feet high, and LANE had no means of crossing the stream. The odds in ground and numbers were so much against him that he did not risk an engagement.

LANE'S last Black Brigade, which reached Fort Scott a few days ago, numbered two hundred and fifty-six contrabands. It was commanded by Major-Gen. H. D. FISHER, Chaplain of the Kansas Fifth, and Brig.-Gen. H. H. MOORE, Chaplain of the Kansas Third.

They were on horses, in wagons, and all varieties of vehicles.

What are we to do with the people? They beg admission to our camps, and gain it. But they have come into Kansas by hundreds and hundreds; Winter is approaching, and it becomes a serious question what to do to keep them from suffering and want.

GEN. SHIELDS.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

MAZAITLAN, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, recently of your city, is here on a prospecting tour—a sort of colonization and mining enterprise. The General is now in the interior, near Durango, where are located some rich silver mines, in which he has been interested. It is his intention to secure lands on the Fuerte River, and establish a colony, which is to be sppported by the joint interests of mining and agriculture. This is all very well—the scheme is well conceived, and the lands rich in everything needed by a new people. But there is one grand and great obstacle to overcome, before the enterprise can hope for a moiety of success, and that is the deep, heartfelt, and natural hatred of this race to all foreigners, particularly Americans. To overcome this there is but one way. There can be placed no reliance upon the promises or professions of friendship from this people. The enterprise must have within itself all the elements of self-defence, and, from the very beginning, exhibit the determination and the power to have its rights and privileges respected. The jealousy and incessant petty annoyances which come, not from the poor classes, but from those clothed with any power, are enough in themselves to break up the best and most completely organized scheme of this kind that was ever tried since the days when the old Greek and Roman colonial system was in its glory. Gen. SHIELDS is a good man, with great administrative abilities, and immense influence with that class of men (principally Irish) most valuable to such an undertaking. A man, or a nation, who founds a colony in a country like this, occupied only by semi-savages, extends, by so doing, the empire of civilization to an indefinite degree, and deserves the support of every Christian people on the face of the earth.

A SKIRMISH NEAR FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

This morning, about 10 o'clock, Company A, of the First Delaware Regiment, left Camp Hamilton on a scouting expedition. The corps was under command of Capt. WATSON, of Wilmington. They crossed Hampton Creek, and when about one and a half miles beyond our outer pickets, encountered a considerable body of rebel cavalry, who were accompanied by two field howitzers, brass rifled pieces, and the first intimation the Delawarians had of the enemy's position on near approach, was the whistling of a projectile through the woods and underbrush.

Capt. WATSON then threw up a temporary defence of brushwood and earth, after advancing to an eligible position, and sent back for reinforcements.

Gen. MANSFIELD, accompanied by three companies of the New-York Twentieth, Col. DE WEBER, proceeded to the relief of the brave Delaware boys.

At the time that the boat left Fortress Monroe, neither the Delawarians or the relief had been definitely heard from, although a report was current that the former had suffered a loss of four men.

Gen. WOOL and Staff rode out to the vicinity of Hampton about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. WELSH, arrived at Fortress Monroe this afternoon, on the steamer *Pocahontas*. They came *via* Harrisburgh and Baltimore.

The Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. POWERS, is now encamped just beyond the Fortress, and on the road to Back River. The men have not yet received their arms, but will do so immediately.

NORTHERN MERCHANTS AND SOUTHERN CREDITORS.

PROPOSED INDEMNITY FOR CONFISCATED DEBTS.

A preliminary meeting of merchants of this City, having debts due from Southern creditors, was held at the Astor House, to consider the propriety of petitioning Congress for some plan of indemnity for debts confiscated by the rebel Government.

E. S. JAFFRAY, of the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY'S SONS, presided, and T. L. NEWCOMB, of the *United States Economist*, acted as Secretary. The following firms were represented: S. B. Chittenden & Co., Claffin, Mellen & Co., Smythe, Sprague & Cooper, John D. Scott & Co., Hanford & Browning, Richards, Haight & Co., Payan & Carhart, Longstreet, Bradford & Co.

Mr. CLEVELAND stated that the object of the meeting was for the consideration of some plan, by which they might induce the President and Congress to provide for the interests of Northern merchants, whose debts have been confiscated by the rebel government, and stated at length the losses which had been incurred by the merchants of the North, the manner in which their debts due had been confiscated, and the necessity for some decided action to be taken by the Federal Government to secure indemnity.

The merchants of the South who were traitorous had given their money to the rebel Government without reluctance, while those who were honest were compelled to give. The rebels confessed having Northern property, and it was now proposed to make them disgorge. The payment of debts to the North had been made criminal. To elicit more fully the opinions of the gentlemen present, Mr. C. read the first paragraph of a bill which had been prepared with great care, and which it was proposed to offer to Congress at its next session, entitled "An act to organize a United States tribunal to enforce by civil and military power, the payment of debts and damages due to loyal American citizens, and the restoration of their property and effects in certain cases arising out of the rebellion."

After some discussion, in which Messrs. CLAFLIN, CLEVELAND, CHITTENDEN, HANFORD, and BRADFORD, took part, a resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee of Five to draft a memorial to the President of the United States, asking him to request of Congress to provide some way in which to collect Southern debts. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Jaffray, Claflin, Cleveland, Smythe, and Woodward, who are to procure the signatures of merchants to the memorial.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF UNION BLACK HORSE CAVALRY.

The Second Regiment of New-York State Cavalry, from Troy, arrived in this City yesterday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. The regiment consists of 800 men, and is to be known as the "Black Horse Cavalry." It is commanded by Col. MORRISON, who has seen service in Mexico, and with LOPEZ, WALKER and GARIBALDI. The men were nearly all enlisted in the rural districts, and are intelligent as well as hardy. They have been two months drilling at Camp Strong, near Troy. Previous to their departure, they were presented with a stand of colors by the ladies of Troy. They embarked on the *Francis Skiddy* last evening, and arrived here this morning, marching to the Park Barracks through the rain. The men are fully uniformed, but will obtain their horses and equipments in Washington. The following is the list of officers:

Colonel, A. J. Morrison; First Battalion Major, W. W. Wurtz; Second Battalion Major, C. H. Menedy; Regimental Adjutant, R. Wilmot; Surgeon, Dr. C. H. Hubbell.

Arrangements were made for the regiment to leave in the evening train.

THE FIFTY-NINTH.

This regiment did not get off yesterday, as expected. It is under marching orders.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Boston*, JOHNSON, lying at Pier No. 14 North River, is now coaling and taking in provisions. She has accommodation for 350 troops, and will sail for Fortress Monroe on Monday, 25th.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Work again Commenced on the Great Temple—The Superstructure to be of Granite—The Quarries Fifteen Miles Distant—Open Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

The work on the Mormon Temple, according to resolutions passed at the Conference last month, has been recommenced. Not that the foundations thereof have been exhumed—they still lie "cached," buried, as they have since the Fall of '57. But other signs are visible. The rock is being hauled from the quarry and the masons are busy with the chisel and mallet.

There has been considerable discussion and speculation as to the kind of material to be used on the walls of this to-be-famous building. The choice has seemed to be between rock, burnt brick, and the universal "doby." The rock (granite) has many advocates, being generally thought to be the most safe, endurable and beautiful. Of burnt brick there has been little experience here as yet, the most of the clay here being not very close or cohesive—in fact, the adobies, most of them, will rub to dust with the finger, like very soft freestone. A few bricks of a small size are being burnt, and experimented upon, principally in the construction of chimnies, but as yet to no great extent, though I understand it is determined that the new "Seventies" Hall shall be erected of this material. The top half of the theatre walls has been ventured upon with adobies, but so great and important a building as the Temple, the object of Mormon veneration throughout the world, could scarcely be trusted to sun-dried brick, notwithstanding the rumored prediliction of the Mormon Chief himself for that kind of building material. So, from appearances, the determination is to build up the superstructure of granite. The quarries of this stone, from which supplies are now being drawn, are in Little Cottonwood Kanyon, some 17 miles south. Numerous three and four yoke oxteams are now busy dragging the blocks into the city. And now the very heavy wagons brought in with freight to supply the army and followers, come in exceedingly useful in building up the Mormon Zion. A strong, rough frame is slung under the running gear or rests on the bolsters, as may be, and blocks varying from one to three tons weight hoisted thereon, one, and perhaps never more than two constituting a load for each team. The Chicago and St. Louis light wagons, commonly used and preferred here, being considered of little account for this heavy work. Teams from all parts of the territory, with wagons and men, are sent on to this city by the "bishops," each settlement furnishing so many for so long a time, and as the Mormon Church law requires a tenth of every member's increase, or a tenth of his labor, where his labor makes that increase, I suppose this hauling is accomplished on that principle. Hauling rock such a distance for such a building must be not only slow work, but very costly, as far as the total of means is concerned, for though the men's labor will require no outlay, yet there is not sufficient surplus hay to be obtained in or near this city to sustain so many cattle in such a manner as they must be sustained to perform such labor. Neither is there any railroad to transport provender quickly long distances; and to haul sufficient from remote settlements by ox or mule power appears to be a costly way, as the stock hauling would in some instances eat up their load nearly, before arriving at their destination. Either, then, few teams will be at work at a time, or Mormon ingenuity must hit upon some 'cute mode of sustenance for the teams, or the hauling will cost a fabulous sum total.

In years gone by, an excavation of fourteen miles in length was dug along the brow of the bench, hence to Big Cottonwood Kanyon, where granite was obtained before the war of '57, with the view of forming a canal for the double purpose of watering the land immediately east of the city and of boating the rock for the Temple. A great deal of labor was expended on this canal "on tithing," as the phrase goes here. But from the gravelly and porous nature of the earth, or some other cause, the work has never been consummated, and indeed many of the people say they have "no faith in it." True it is, if a "gopher hole" was to give the water in the canal a chance, the gardens and the farms in the lower lands would, in places, be undoubtedly destroyed. None other than rain or snow water has as yet been suffered to run into this canal, so the experiment is altogether untried as yet. And further, the new quarries being more distant, and the extra distance presenting the greater engineering difficulties, there is much room for speculation in the matter. If iron were manufactured here, probably a railroad—a mule or horse railroad—would soon be constructed and used for this work. And I might say that, in conjunction with the extra efforts to raise cotton in the South, renewed efforts are about to be initiated in Iron County towards the manufacture of iron from the ore so abundant in that part of the territory.

The pleasant open weather of the past month still continues; not a shower have we had since the early part of October, a thing almost unprecedented here. Generally, we make the acquaintance of a considerable snow and sleet storm or rather a week's series of snow and sleet storms ere this late in the Fall. Such, however, is not the case this season, for it still continues the pleasantest time in the year, though hastening to the middle of November. Generally, the snow lies on the ground from the last of this month onward till Spring. Weather prophets predict an open Winter.

THE MURDER OF LIEUT.-COL. VAN GERBER—ARREST OF A PHILADELPHIAN.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington, received yesterday, stated that the principal in the recent murder of Lieut.-Col. VAN GERBER (which took place in that City on Friday last) had just been arrested in Baltimore. His name was not given. It was stated, however, that his arrest had been secured through the instrumentality of a Philadelphian and a Baltimorean, who, having themselves been apprehended on the charge of committing the deed, had turned State's evidence.

We are informed that a day or two since Lieut. TOLBERT, of the Twenty-fourth Ward Police, assisted by one of his officers, arrested a young man named RICHARD ESRAY, upon the charge of having been implicated in the affair. The arrest was made in pursuance of instructions from headquarters, on Saturday evening last, at which time ESRAY reached this city, having fled from Washington on Saturday morning.

ESRAY is a butcher by trade, and was in the employ of Mr. JOHN H. JONES, who has lately secured a Government contract. He had always borne a reputable character so far as we can ascertain, and it will probably be shown upon the trial that he had no actual hand in the crime. He is doubtless the Philadelphian referred to in the above dispatch, as having turned State's evidence.

Yesterday another young man residing in the Twenty-fourth Ward, whose name we are induced to withhold from considerations of propriety, but who was arrested on the previous day, upon the charge of being concerned in the murder, had a hearing before Mayor HENRY. The evidence produced against him failed to substantiate the charge, and the Mayor accordingly directed his release.—*Philadelphia Press, Nov. 22.*

DREADFUL LAKE DISASTER.

Sinking of the Keystone State With all on Board.

DETROIT, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The steamer *Keystone State* sailed hence for Milwaukee, 8th inst., is believed to have gone down with all on board. She was last seen in the gale, apparently disabled, and pieces of a wreck supposed to belong to her, have since been picked up on Lake Huron.

Snow Storm.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 23—P. M.

A fine snow storm has just commenced here. It is the first of the season. The ground is covered, and the snow is still falling.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, for Liverpool, sailed at 9:55 this morning, with 22 cabin and 50 steerage passengers.

Heavy Fall of Snow in Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 23.

Snow has fallen heavily here all day.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 23.

FLOUR firm at $5 62½. WHEAT heavy; sales 5,000 bushels, at $1 35@$1 36 for Red, $1 43@$1 45 for White. CORN dull. WHISKY 21c.@21½c.

OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The new Episcopal Church—to be called St. Paul's—lately completed, on the corner of Marcy-avenue and Penn-street, Williamsburgh, will be opened for Divine service to-day. The Bishop of the Diocese will preach in the morning, Rev. Dr. GUION in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. MORGAN (with a full choral service) in the evening. The church is capable of seating 500 persons, and in point of architecture, merit and beauty of design, is one of the first in Brooklyn. The architect is Mr. HENRY DUDLEY, of No. 229 Broadway.

—Hon. Samuel Mildram, of Wells, Maine, was suddenly stricken dead by a paralytic attack on Nov. 7, while engaged in surveying a piece of land, and just at the moment when he was making an observation through the sight of his compass. Mr. Mildram represented his town in the State Legislature many years, and has been Senator from York Senatorial District; has held the office of County Commissioner for several years; has served in various town offices; and has probably done more of the town business of Wells during the last 20 years than any other single resident.

[Advertisement.]

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It blights all it touches and man's fair hand;
SOAP is the cure, you'll ever surely find,
If you'll but use the PYLE'S O. K. kind.

Every housekeeper should use PYLE'S O. K. SOAP. In general usefulness it surpasses all other soaps in use. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 23—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—C. O. Alting, A. G. Norwood, wife and niece, W. Dorr, wife and 2 children, Bishop McIlvaine and 2 daughters, M. C. Symons, A. Heyman, Jacob Hoffman, H. J. Purser, L. Richardson, Eugene Charm and wife, Miss Bateman, C. C. Work, Jr., T. Thomes, M. Bennett, D. C. English, S. P. Ingraham, Henry Liton, F. Dundas, wife, 4 children and servant, Leon Meunier, W. Harper.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam transport Admiral, from Annapolis—Lieut.-Col. V. de Monteit, Lieut. Thomas, on recruiting service, and 2 privates, Dr. Dubrenil, all of the Fifty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 57 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon rises...11 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 15 | Gov. Island. 1 04 | Hell Gate.... 2 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

Cleared.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland.

Ships Richard Morse, Oliver, Havre; Funch, Meincke & Wendt; David Hoadley, Barnaby, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.; R. M. Miller, Perry, Antwerp, C. C. Duncan & Co.; R. Standish, Hutchins, Callao, W. J. Forbs.

Barks Sclavonia, (Br.,) Ramstedt, Queenstown, Redocanachi & Frangheade; Jane Brown, (Br.,) Bertie, Dublin, J. McArthur; Alenfoyle, Ward, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill; Wildfire, Perkins, Gibraltar, Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brigs Alex. Milliken, Fish, Philadelphia, Peck & Church; Esrex, Smith, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Mathilde, (Dan.,) Jonnesen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Geo. C. Ross, Rice, Port-au-Prince; Wilson & Canmann; Los Amigos, Warren, Porto Cabello, Rising & Co.; Brisk, Henebery, St. Thomas, W. I., Thos. Wallace.

Schooners T. J. Hill, Welden, Port Royal, S. C., McCready, Mott & Co.; John T. Williams, Curtis, Port Royal, S. C